THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1825. Vol. 3...No. 18.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Y. H. TEA, in chest and half chests, low for CASH.

ALSO,

FERREE'S *(first quality)* Rifle Powder,
And a quantity of first rate HOPS,
For sale by
Duncan & Forsyth.
Jan. 13, 1825.

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—ALSO IN STORE,—

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Ditto Nails & Brads } Kentucky man. Tobacco
Genera Window Glass } Feathers, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24 1824.—1y

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ALSO,

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Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

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On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

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At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Colins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,
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REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq John Buttard. Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, R Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf

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Jan. 14—3w Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

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January 7, 1825—3.*

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And every description of
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FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

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300 Barrels **SALT,**
25 Barrels Very Fair
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15 hhds. *LEAF TOBACCO.*
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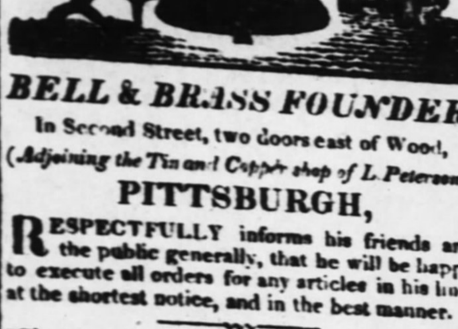
Nov. 5, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.



COTTON MACHINERY
Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sassom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.90.]

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	*per*	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [se. salts]	-	3½ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a 16		plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-		30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	28	50	-
Grain, wheat	bush	3 a	3 45	dull
barley	-		56	in demand
rye	-		25	-
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
nail irons	lb		8	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	23	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-		9	-
other	-	9½ a	10½	-
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	5½ a	8	dull sale
No. 2	-	3 a	3 50	plenty
No. 3	-	2 50 a	2 75	-
letter	-	2 a	2 25	-
crown wrap.	-	2 25 a	3	-
medium do.	-		1 25	in demand
Pork	lb		2	-
Potatoes	bush	3		-
Sugar, N. O.	lb		25	-
country	-	10 a	11	scarce
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	7½ a	8	-
Soap	lb	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	5 a	5½	-
Spades and shovels	-	6 66 a	7 60	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-		9	-
leaf	-	5 a	6	plenty
Tallow, rendered	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
rough	-		8	plenty
Wax, bees'	-	5½ a	6	-
Wool hats	doz		30	in dem.
Whiskey, old	gal	5 a	6	plenty
new	-		25	scarce
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		20	-
No 1 Sheetings	yd		27½	wholesale
2 do	-		15½	by the pice
			13	-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

JUDICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. *Dunlap* delivered the following report, in the senate, on Saturday the 8th inst.

The judiciary committee to whom was referred the resolution, to inquire into the propriety of facilitating reporting and publishing of the decisions of the supreme court of this commonwealth,

REPORT, That they view the subject as of deep importance. The promulgating and extensively diffusing the law amongst the people of every government, is essential to their safety and protection, but to the citizens of a free republic, depending for its stability on the intelligence of its citizens, it becomes of more peculiar moment. As respects the acts of assembly, there is but one voice: no one ever pretends to question the propriety, of printing, circulating, and disposing of the proceedings of the legislature, as soon as convenient after each session, so as to render them easily accessible to us all at the public expense. The written or statutory law of the land is thus with laudable zeal spread over our republic, and brought to the door of the citizen. But the acts of assembly do not constitute the whole volume of the law of our country. The unwritten law of the land, as it is styled by the lawyers, the committee think they may be safe in asserting, forms the greatest portion of the mass of the jurisprudence, not only of our own country, but of every community in which it is adopted. This immense volume of legal principles, defining our rights, and protecting our privileges; deeply affecting our property, our lives, our reputations, and our liberties; pointing out the mode and regulating the progress of legal redress for injuries of every possible description, is only to be found with the sanction of authority, in the books of reports. This extensive body of legal science, too, is continually and gradually improving with our improvement, and under the plastic hand of our courts, changing its form, and accommodating its views to the varying and increasing exigencies of society. Where, your committee would ask, are these alterations to be traced but in the volumes of reported adjudications of our judicial tribunals? But they beg leave to present this subject to the senate in another point of view. If it is essential to the peace and information of the citizens of our republic, that the acts and resolutions of our legislatures should be liberally distributed at the public expense, is it not highly important that the decisions of the highest court of judicature in the commonwealth, which restrain, enlarge, or direct the operation of those acts in compliance with the design of the legislature, should likewise be known? The statute law of every country, passed generally with a view to remedy particular mischiefs, must necessarily be fraught with inconveniencies, which human sagacity could not, when under legislative consideration, possibly foresee.—But, when the law comes to be applied in practice to the infinite combinations of facts, which the numerous and complex relations of industrious life continually present, these defects are plainly to be seen. All laws in their operation must, therefore, exhibit cases of hardship, or inconvenience, which courts alone can remedy. It thus becomes the duty of the judiciary, sometimes painful enough, to smooth their ruggedness, reconcile their contradictions, explain their ambiguities, supply their defects, and point out their omissions. Where are all these valuable strictures, these judicial decisions, and binding decrees to be found, but in the volumes of the reporter? Is it not then highly necessary, they should be known to the citizen, when they so deeply affect every thing dear to him in life? Ought the legislature to permit such information to be concealed in the breast of the judges, or the pigeon holes of an officer or confined to the court, and a few of the bar, who may have been present, when delivered? But, if these inferences are fully admitted, as the committee conceive they must be, the further considerations occur, is it necessary for the legislature to lend these reports a helping hand? and how is it to be most economically and advantageously effected?

The late publishers of the supreme court decisions have persevered in their publications until they have found it impossible to proceed. Times and circumstances are altered, and the work cannot be continued without legislative aid. The sale of the reports of the decisions of our courts, however masterly, from the peculiar nature of our jurisprudence and mixture of legal and equitable principles, must be very much restricted to our own state, and therefore the extension of sales beyond our own geographical limits cannot be certainly calculated on by the publishers as the means of defraying extraordinary expenses. Materials, the committee are informed, are now on hand sufficient to form two volumes of printed reports, and which cannot be printed without pecuniary aid; so as to remunerate the editors and publishers for their care and labor. Similar subjects have employed the attention of the legislatures of our sister states, and of the general government. And if precedents for such liberality can add any thing to the obvious importance of this subject, they will not be wanting.

New-York, as early as 1804, passed an act, authorizing the supreme court of that state to appoint a reporter, who was to report the cases decided in that court, and of the court for trial of impeachments and correction of errors, as soon as convenient after each term, with a salary of 850 dollars, payable out of the state treasury quarterly. He was to furnish the secretary with a copy for each court of common pleas in the state. The act was limited and continued from time to time. The salary was increased by a subsequent act to 1250 dollars, and in 1814 to 1500 dollars, with the additional labor of reporting the decision of the court of chancery: in 1820 it was reduced to 1000 dollars, and in 1821 to 500 dollars.

At the same time in which New-York was devoting her attention to this subject, Massachusetts authorized the governor, with consent of the council, to appoint a reporter, removable at the pleasure of the executive, with a salary of 1000 dollars, and the profits of the work. He was to be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty, which was to publish annually the decisions of the supreme judicial court of that commonwealth. The salary of the reporter was to be discharged out of the money, if sufficient, which was to be paid by attorneys on their admission to the bar, and if not, the balance was to be drawn from the state treasury. The act was to continue in force three years—it was renewed in 1804, and in 1811, and in 1815 it was made perpetual.

Kentucky has had a reporter, but in 1822 the law authorizing his appointment was repealed, and the secretary of state was authorized to purchase 250 copies of the reports of the court of appeals, at one dollar for every 100 pages.

New-Jersey, nearly nineteen years ago, passed a law for the appointment of a reporter of the causes to be decided in the supreme court, who was to be appointed by the legislature and council, and commissioned by the governor, with a salary of 100 dollars per annum. This law required the judges of that court to furnish the reporter with their opinions in writing on all important and intricate causes decided by them, and their reasons for the reversal or affirmance of such small causes, brought before them by certiorari to any judge, &c. The reporter was to furnish, yearly, the public printer with such cases and opinions, regularly digested, with a proper index, and the printer was required to print them at the end of the laws, to be distributed in the same way. The salary of the reporter was afterwards increased to and continues at 250 dollars per annum.

The state of Connecticut found, as early as 1814, the necessity of making provision for the same purpose, and by a moderate salary enabled their learned reporter to continue his labors.

Besides these states, the two Carolinas and Virginia have deemed the publication of their law reports a subject worthy of the fostering care of their legislatures, and have made provision by law for the payment and appointment of reporters. Congress, too, have viewed it as sufficiently important to demand their attention, and by an act of the 3d of March, 1817, authorized the supreme court of the United States to appoint a reporter, and allowed him a salary of 1000 dollars, payable out of the public treasury, on condition of his printing and publishing reports of the decisions of that court, in six months after the opinions of the judges should be delivered, and placing in the hands of the secretary of state 80 copies for distribution. This act was limited to three years, and has been continued. The copy rights in all the foregoing cases still remain at the disposal of the reporter.

Thus it appears, that the general government and many of our sister Republics have acknowledged the advantages of bestowing legislative encouragement on the printing and promulgation of the decisions of their superior judicial tribunals, so as to render them easily accessible to the citizens. The reporter cannot be expected to bestow his pains for nothing. The fame he acquires by having his name in golden letters on the back of the books is not, in the opinion of the committee, a sufficient remuneration for his toil. He has a laborious task to perform. He is obliged to drag out and place in a clear, methodical statement, the facts of each case, often from a confused heap of rubbish contained in the voluminous records and paper books handed him by the judges, a great portion of which, generally has little to do with the merits of the cause, or the points decided by the superior court. This can only be effected by lawyers, conversant with legal proceedings, and having acuteness enough to comprehend the gist of the case. The salary ought to be sufficient to enable him to attend in person the sessions of the court whose decisions he is to report.

The committee having thus taken this subject under consideration, and being satisfied of the propriety of making some provision for facilitating the printing and publishing reports of the decisions of the supreme court of this commonwealth, ask leave to present to the senate the following resolution—

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to bring in a bill, to provide means of expediting the printing and publishing reports of the decisions of the supreme court of this commonwealth.

USEFUL.

From the National Gazette.

READINGS FOR MECHANICS.
Communicated by the Franklin Institute.

Method of imitating Mahogany.—Any piece of close grained wood may be made so nearly to resemble mahogany in the texture, density and polish, as to deceive the most accurate judges.

First plane the surface perfectly smooth, rub it with a solution of nitrous acid. Then mix together one ounce and a half dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda: filter it, and lay it on the wood with a soft brush. Repeat it again when dry.

When the polish becomes less brilliant than at first, it may be restored by the use of a little cold drawn linseed oil.

Madder Lake.—After more than seven years labor and more than a thousand experiments, Mr. Field of London has prepared a lake from madder, which in point of brilliancy and strength, both for oil and water colors, has till within a short time had nothing comparable to it in the arts. To these qualities are added durability.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was known to say that he would give a thousand guineas for such a color as this.

Improved construction for Anvils.—The usual way of making large anvils, is first to forge a nearly cubic mass for the body of the anvil, and then to unite the beak and the quarter with this block, by means of plain *vertical* surfaces, secured by welding. The feet are also welded in the same manner. The face is made of steel, and is laid on the top of the body of the anvil, and of the quarter.

It is obviously impossible, on this construction, that the welding should be effectual for more than an inch or two from the external line of junction: hence a succession of heavy blows on the face of the anvil, will necessarily, sooner, or later, cause these vertical joints (especially of the beak and quarter) to give way. The improved method proposes to forge the body as well as the beak and quarter of one piece of iron, and the food or support of another, these are united by means of a horizontal plane, joint and welding; from which it is manifest that the usual causes of destruction in anvils is avoided, with the further advantage of greater simplicity in manufacture.

Umbrella Stretchers.—This article is now manufactured of American Iron Wire made in N. York.—They can be furnished in a sufficient quantity to serve the whole Union, of a quality equal to the foreign, and at a cheaper rate. They are now selling to the Umbrella makers at 20 cents per lb.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possesion given the first of April next.
Lemmon Irwin.
Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

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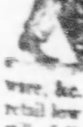

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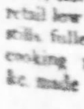

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Dec. 24—tf. D. L.

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Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
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The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R Lowdell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf

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Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

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To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Richard Geary,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 14—3t

A FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,
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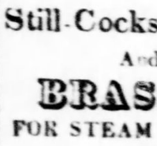

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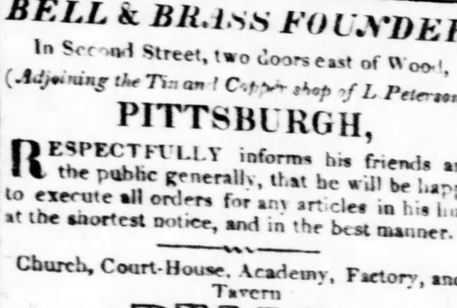
Nov. 5, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.



COTTON MACHINERY
Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.t90.]

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	*per*	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3½ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a 16		plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		45	dull
barley	-		56	in demand
rye	-		25	-
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 50 a	2 75	-
No. 3	-	2	2 25	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		2	-
Pork	lb	3		-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	5 a	5½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a 6		plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the piece
2 do	-		15	-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

JUDICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. *Dunlap* delivered the following report, in the senate, on Saturday the 8th inst.

The judiciary committee to whom was referred the resolution, to inquire into the propriety of facilitating reporting and publishing of the decisions of the supreme court of this commonwealth,

REPORT, That they view the subject as of deep importance. The promulgating and extensively diffusing the law amongst the people of every government, is essential to their safety and protection, but to the citizens of a free republic, depending for its stability on the intelligence of its citizens, it becomes of more peculiar moment. As respects the acts of assembly, there is but one voice: no one ever pretends to question the propriety, of printing, circulating, and disposing of the proceedings of the legislature, as soon as convenient after each session, so as to render them easily accessible to us all at the public expense. The written or statutory law of the land is thus with laudable zeal spread over our republic, and brought to the door of the citizen. But the acts of assembly do not constitute the whole volume of the law of our country. The unwritten law of the land, as it is styled by the lawyers, the committee think they may be safe in asserting, forms the greatest portion of the mass of the jurisprudence, not only of our own country, but of every community in which it is adopted. This immense volume of legal principles, defining our rights, and protecting our privileges; deeply affecting our property, our lives, our reputations, and our liberties; pointing out the mode and regulating the progress of legal redress for injuries of every possible description, is only to be found with the sanction of authority, in the books of reports. This extensive body of legal science, too, is continually and gradually improving with our improvement, and under the plastic hand of our courts, changing its form, and accommodating its views to the varying and increasing exigencies of society. Where, your committee would ask, are these alterations to be traced but in the volumes of reported adjudications of our judicial tribunals? But they beg leave to present this subject to the senate in another point of view. If it is essential to the peace and information of the citizens of our republic, that the acts and resolutions of our legislatures should be liberally distributed at the public expense, is it not highly important that the decisions of the highest court of judicature in the commonwealth, which restrain, enlarge, or direct the operation of those acts in compliance with the design of the legislature, should likewise be known? The statute law of every country, passed generally with a view to remedy particular mischiefs, must necessarily be fraught with inconveniencies, which human sagacity could not, when under legislative consideration, possibly foresee.—But, when the law comes to be applied in practice to the infinite combinations of facts, which the numerous and complex relations of industrious life continually present, these defects are plainly to be seen. All laws in their operation must, therefore, exhibit cases of hardship, or inconvenience, which courts alone can remedy. It thus becomes the duty of the judiciary, sometimes painful enough, to smooth their ruggedness, reconcile their contradictions, explain their ambiguities, supply their defects, and point out their omissions. Where are all these valuable strictures, these judicial decisions, and binding decrees to be found, but in the volumes of the reporter? Is it not then highly necessary, they should be known to the citizen, when they so deeply affect every thing dear to him in life? Ought the legislature to permit such information to be concealed in the breast of the judges, or the pigeon holes of an officer or confined to the court, and a few of the bar, who may have been present, when delivered? But, if these inferences are fully admitted, as the committee conceive they must be, the further considerations occur, is it necessary for the legislature to lend these reports a helping hand? and how is it to be most economically and advantageously effected?

The late publishers of the supreme court decisions have persevered in their publications until they have found it impossible to proceed. Times and circumstances are altered, and the work cannot be continued without legislative aid. The sale of the reports of the decisions of our courts, however masterly, from the peculiar nature of our jurisprudence and mixture of legal and equitable principles, must be very much restricted to our own state, and therefore the extension of sales beyond our own geographical limits cannot be certainly calculated on by the publishers as the means of defraying extraordinary expenses. Materials, the committee are informed, are now on hand sufficient to form two volumes of printed reports, and which cannot be printed without pecuniary aid; so as to remunerate the editors and publishers for their care and labor. Similar subjects have employed the attention of the legislatures of our sister states, and of the general government. And if precedents for such liberality can add any thing to the obvious importance of this subject, they will not be wanting.

New-York, as early as 1804, passed an act, authorizing the supreme court of that state to appoint a reporter, who was to report the cases decided in that court, and of the court for trial of impeachments and correction of errors, as soon as convenient after each term, with a salary of 850 dollars, payable out of the state treasury quarterly. He was to furnish the secretary with a copy for each court of common pleas in the state. The act was limited and continued from time to time. The salary was increased by a subsequent act to 1250 dollars, and in 1814 to 1500 dollars, with the additional labor of reporting the decision of the court of chancery: in 1820 it was reduced to 1000 dollars, and in 1821 to 500 dollars.

At the same time in which New-York was devoting her attention to this subject, Massachusetts authorized the governor, with consent of the council, to appoint a reporter, removable at the pleasure of the executive, with a salary of 1000 dollars, and the profits of the work. He was to be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty, which was to publish annually the decisions of the supreme judicial court of that commonwealth. The salary of the reporter was to be discharged out of the money, if sufficient, which was to be paid by attorneys on their admission to the bar, and if not, the balance was to be drawn from the state treasury. The act was to continue in force three years—it was renewed in 1804, and in 1811, and in 1815 it was made perpetual.

Kentucky has had a reporter, but in 1822 the law authorizing his appointment was repealed, and the secretary of state was authorized to purchase 250 copies of the reports of the court of appeals, at one dollar for every 100 pages.

New-Jersey, nearly nineteen years ago, passed a law for the appointment of a reporter of the causes to be decided in the supreme court, who was to be appointed by the legislature and council, and commissioned by the governor, with a salary of 100 dollars per annum. This law required the judges of that court to furnish the reporter with their opinions in writing on all important and intricate causes decided by them, and their reasons for the reversal or affirmance of such small causes, brought before them by certiorari to any judge, &c. The reporter was to furnish, yearly, the public printer with such cases and opinions, regularly digested, with a proper index, and the printer was required to print them at the end of the laws, to be distributed in the same way. The salary of the reporter was afterwards increased to and continues at 250 dollars per annum.

The state of Connecticut found, as early as 1814, the necessity of making provision for the same purpose, and by a moderate salary enabled their learned reporter to continue his labors.

Besides these states, the two Carolinas and Virginia have deemed the publication of their law reports a subject worthy of the fostering care of their legislatures, and have made provision by law for the payment and appointment of reporters. Congress, too, have viewed it as sufficiently important to demand their attention, and by an act of the 3d of March, 1817, authorized the supreme court of the United States to appoint a reporter, and allowed him a salary of 1000 dollars, payable out of the public treasury, on condition of his printing and publishing reports of the decisions of that court, in six months after the opinions of the judges should be delivered, and placing in the hands of the secretary of state 80 copies for distribution. This act was limited to three years, and has been continued. The copy rights in all the foregoing cases still remain at the disposal of the reporter.

Thus it appears, that the general government and many of our sister Republics have acknowledged the advantages of bestowing legislative encouragement on the printing and promulgation of the decisions of their superior judicial tribunals, so as to render them easily accessible to the citizens. The reporter cannot be expected to bestow his pains for nothing. The fame he acquires by having his name in golden letters on the back of the books is not, in the opinion of the committee, a sufficient remuneration for his toil. He has a laborious task to perform. He is obliged to drag out and place in a clear, methodical statement, the facts of each case, often from a confused heap of rubbish contained in the voluminous records and paper books handed him by the judges, a great portion of which, generally has little to do with the merits of the cause, or the points decided by the superior court. This can only be effected by lawyers, conversant with legal proceedings, and having acuteness enough to comprehend the git of the case. The salary ought to be sufficient to enable him to attend in person the sessions of the court whose decisions he is to report.

The committee having thus taken this subject under consideration, and being satisfied of the propriety of making some provision for facilitating the printing and publishing reports of the decisions of the supreme court of this commonwealth, ask leave to present to the senate the following resolution—

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to bring in a bill, to provide means of expediting the printing and publishing reports of the decisions of the supreme court of this commonwealth.

USEFUL.

From the National Gazette.

READINGS FOR MECHANICS.
Communicated by the Franklin Institute.

Method of imitating Mahogany.—Any piece of close grained wood may be made so nearly to resemble mahogany in the texture, density and polish, as to deceive the most accurate judges.

First plane the surface perfectly smooth, rub it with a solution of nitrous acid. Then mix together one ounce and a half dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda: filter it, and lay it on the wood with a soft brush. Repeat it again when dry.

When the polish becomes less brilliant than at first, it may be restored by the use of a little cold drawn linseed oil.

Madder Lake—After more than seven years labor and more than a thousand experiments, Mr. Field of London has prepared a lake from madder, which in point of brilliancy and strength, both for oil and water colors, has till within a short time had nothing comparable to it in the arts. To these qualities are added durability.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was known to say that he would give a thousand guineas for such a color as this.

Improved construction for Anvils.—The usual way of making large anvils, is first to forge a nearly cubic mass for the body of the anvil, and then to unite the beak and the quarter with this block, by means of plain vertical surfaces, secured by welding. The feet are also welded in the same manner. The face is made of steel, and is laid on the top of the body of the anvil, and of the quarter.

It is obviously impossible, on this construction, that the welding should be effectual for more than an inch or two from the external line of junction: hence a succession of heavy blows on the face of the anvil, will necessarily, sooner, or later, cause these vertical joints (especially of the beak and quarter) to give way. The improved method proposes to forge the body as well as the beak and quarter of one piece of iron, and the food or support of another, these are united by means of a horisontal plane, joint and welding; from which it is manifest that the usual causes of destruction in anvils is avoided, with the further advantage of greater simplicity in manufacture.

Umbrella Stretchers.—This article is now manufactured of American Iron Wire made in N. York.—They can be furnished in a sufficient quantity to serve the whole Union, of a quality equal to the foreign, and at a cheaper rate. They are now selling to the Umbrella makers at 20 cents per lb.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.
Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1825.

JOURNAL.

Of the Siege of York Town, kept by Col. Richard Butler, afterwards General Butler, who was killed on the unfortunate 4th November, 1791.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

15th.—Col. Butler and part of the two Pennsylvania Battalions relieved part of the fatigue. The batteries were laid out early, and the materials brought to the spots assigned. The enemy sent out an improper flag, which was detained till the Marquis de la Fayette sent one in to Lord Cornwallis to inform him of the impropriety of his conduct in sending a flag and firing at the same time, his Lordship sent an aid to our flag, to assure us he was very sorry he had given an unintended offence, and requested he would point out the place for the reception of flags in future. On the return of the respective flags, hostilities again commenced very warmly.—General Washington, Count de Rochambeau, General Chatteloux, and many other General Officers, visited the lines. Captain de la Touche, of the Hermione frigate, and several officers of the Navy, came up to visit the lines, and seemed highly pleased at our approaches, which really appear very judicious.

The Commander in Chief returned thanks in general order, to the Marquis de Vioménil, the Marquis de la Fayette, and all the officers and troops concerned in the late attack: it is observed that very little blood of the enemy was spilt, although the national prejudice is so great. The enemy have an amazing number of sick in town, and are obliged to send their wounded to Gloster, where Colonel Dundas commands. All the enemy's cavalry, and about 1000 foot, compose this garrison. Steuben's division were relieved by Gen. Lincoln's about 1 o'clock, P. M. The enemy's shells have wounded several of the Militia. The batteries were opened and fired with great success, which silenced the chief of the enemy's batteries: many of their men were killed, and the whole of the garrison thrown into confusion. About 12 o'clock at night, Col. Abercrombie, of the British, with a party of the Light Infantry and Guards, made a sally, and passing between two small redoubts that were unfinished, and where (by the parties being moved to another part to work,) the line was weak, got possession of the trench: thence they pushed rapidly to a French battery, and spiked the guns and drove out the people, having killed four or five. Thence to the covert way or communication leading from the first to the second parallel, where they halted. They then discovered a battery commanded by Captain Savage, of the Americans, and challenged, What troops? The answer was, French—On which the order of the British commandant was, "Push on, my brave boys, and skiver the b——rs." This was heard by Count Noailles, who had the command of a covering party, which he ordered to advance, and was guided by the Huzza of the British. He ordered his grenadiers to "Charge bayonet and rush on," which they did with great spirit, crying "*Vive le Roi*," and, to use the British phrase, skivered eight of the Guards and Infantry, and took twelve prisoners, and drove them quite off. The British spiked Savage's three guns with the points of bayonets, but our smiths and artillery men soon cleared all the guns, and in six hours chastised the enemy for their temerity with the same pieces.—Our loss was very trifling, though the British really executed the little sortie with secrecy and spirit.

16th.—This day employed in cleaning the trenches, filling up the banquettes, and completing our batteries with the different kinds of artillery, and using those briskly that had been placed yesterday. We lost a few men by small shells and shot as our lines are close.

17th.—Major-General Baron de Steuben's division mounted the trenches at 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock, A. M. Lord Cornwallis sent out a flag, requesting a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, and that two Commissioners should be appointed, to agree on a capitulation for the ports of York and Gloster, with the troops and shipping. Gen. Washington sent no answer to the first request. About 4 o'clock, P.M. another flag, requesting a cessation for four hours.—The General agreed that a cessation should take place for two hours. As reasonable proposals were made, and only some small alterations necessary for the satisfaction and accommodation of parties, therefore no more work or firing.

18th.—The troops in the trenches being entitled to the honor of closing the siege, we therefore remained unrelieved in the trenches. This day the whole army were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any service requisite. Two Commissioners from the American and two from the British army, to draw up the capitulation in form: these were His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Chevalier de Chatteloux and Col. Laurens for America, and ——— for the British.

Col. Butler, with 200 of the American troops, were ordered to take possession of one of the enemy's works, and the Marquis Laval, with 100 Grenadiers of France, to take possession of another. This being a day of negotiation, every thing appeared to be in suspense. After the troops were ready to march, they were ordered to remain on their arms.

About 11 o'clock at night the British Commissioners returned to York, they not having completed the capitulation, and the truce continued till 9 o'clock this morning (19th. About 11 o'clock, A. M. all was settled, the capitulation was signed, and the two parties under the Marquis Laval and Col. Butler reduced to 100 each, to be commanded by a Major, who marched immediately, and took possession of the works at 12 o'clock; then the two armies were drawn up opposite to each other, on the road leading from York to the country, and at 3, P. M. the British army marched out, to the great satisfaction of the whole American army and all spectators. Their number as follows:—1 Lt. Gen. 1 Br. Gen. 2 Cols. 3 Lt. Cols. 11 Majors, 52 Capts. 89 Lts. 36 Ens. 2 Chaplains, 12 Adjts. 10 Qr. Masters, 10 Surgeons, 22 Mates, 295 Sergts. 121 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File fit for duty 3273; Sick present, 90 Sergeants, 44 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File 1741—Total, 5821—70 pieces brass Ordnance, (this in the post of York only.)

20th.—Two divisions of the British army were ordered to march, under the care of the Militia, for Staunton and Winchester. All this day spent in collecting public stores.

21st.—General Chivesal went to the part of Gloster, and Bisquets and Oliver had the guards, horses and foot, agreeably to the capitulation. This day the British and German troops marched for their destination. The Commissaries still busy collecting the stores of all kinds.

22d.—The French Frigates and commissaries were up to take account of the Marine Department, the stores still collecting. I observe the greatest villany practised by the British. They don't appear to have an idea of honor in any of their actions.—They have completely plundered every thing in their power, and do not pay the least regard to any treaty. I also find the greatest of abuses committed by persons who pass into the town, and instead of the army being benefitted by any sale of goods or privilege to purchase, the stores are kept shut, which answers an excellent purpose for all speculation by the rascals who take advantage of such times.

We have been particularly happy in good weather during the whole siege. We had but one wet night, that of the 16th. The army in good spirits, and seem ready for any other service.

23d.—Fine weather. This day a Council of War was held at Head Quarters. The sloop of war Bonnette fell down the river, with her iniquitous cargo of deserters, stolen negroes, and public stores that the British officers had secreted, in violation of treaty and in breach of honor. Lord Cornwallis visited the General officers in return for their visits. Col. Tarleton was dismounted by a man from the country, whose horse he had stolen some time ago. The American Commissaries are still collecting and taking account of stores of all kinds.

24th.—Still fine weather. This day went into town with Gen. Wayne. Observed great irregularity in collecting public stores. The French artillery conductors very busy in embarking their stores.—Eight fine frigates, and one 40 gun ship in the harbor. Their intention is to weigh the vessels sunk during the siege.

The following noblemen are this afternoon embarked for France, viz:—Count Laval, Viscount William Deux Ponts, (brother to Count Bernard Deux Ponts, who commands the elegant regiment Deux Ponts*) and Capt. Montesquieu, with their attendants, on board the Hermione frigate, with duplicates of the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis.

25th.—The Count de Rochambeau visited Gloster. The stores still collecting by the Commissaries, and the British and country people stealing. The merchants and suttlers of the British army are this day met with the Quarter-Master, to devise some plan to dispose of the property to the officers of the army.

* This is the correct orthography. We were in error last week in copying it "De Pong."

COMMUNICATION.

VICTORY OF ORLEANS.

The Anniversary of this memorable event was celebrated in the town of Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, by the "Harmonie Blues" and their invited guests. At 12 o'clock the company assembled and proceeded to the church, where an oration was pronounced at their request, by A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. of Pittsburgh. The citizens having separated for a short time, reassembled at the hotel of Mr. C. Cist, where the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by appropriate music.

1. *The Day:* Second to none but that on which our country's freedom was proclaimed. *Hail Col.*

2. Our veteran candidate for the Presidency: The period is at hand when the *world shall know* that republics are not ungrateful. *Jackson's March.*

3. *Washington:* An example at once of the extent and the limit of human excellence. *Wash. Mar.*

4. *La Fayette:* The STAR that shone resplendent in the midnight of European Despotism, is now "*fixed*" in the *firmament* of American Glory. *Hail to the Chief.*

5. *James Monroe:* Like the *Roman Farmer*, he retires from his office with republican simplicity, surrounded by the affections of a grateful people. *Monroe's March.*

6. *Bolivar:* The spirit of Montezuma nerves his victorious arm. *Hail Liberty.*

7. *Greece:* The *crescent* fades fast as the daylight of liberty is breaking. *Star spangled banner.*

8. The memory of *St. Clair:* The storms of the Allegheny were more merciful than the country he bled for. *Roslin Castle.*

9. *Henry Clay:* The pride and ornament of his country: Think not that he is *ostracised* from the gratitude of Pennsylvania.* *Hunters of Kentucky.*

10. *De Witt Clinton:* The giant patron of Internal Improvement and Domestic Industry; his late glorious triumph adds a fresh laurel to his brow, and a brilliant page to the history of New-York. *Clin. M.*

11. *Abner Lacock and Walter Lowrie:* We recommend them to the forbearance of *President Jackson.* THE LION PREYS NOT UPON CARCASSES. *Old Grimes is dead.*

12. Congressional Caucusses and Electoral Colleges: Alike repugnant to the genius of our political institutions. *Little wot ye who's comin'.*

13. *Hon. Walter Forward:* Assailed by persecution, trampled upon by misguided prejudice, he fell like *Samson* amidst the ruins of his enemies. *Burns' Farewell.*

VOLUNTEERS.

By Dr. Gregg. *The Orator of the day.*

By Mr. Buchanan. *Andrew Jackson:* In 1815 British invincibles *couldnot* withstand the power of his arms; in 1825, the people of the United States *cannot* withstand the power of his claims.

By Wm. H. Kerr, Esq. *The "Harmonie Blues:"* In the hour of danger, may they ever be found in the formost ranks of their country's defenders.

By Mr. Green. May the name of *tyrants* soon be forgotten, and the world become one grand republic.

By Mr. Evens. *Capt. James R. Butler,* of the Pittsburgh Blues: Whilst his services during the late war are remembered with gratitude, may his moral worth not be forgotten.

By a Guest. *James S. Stevenson and Walter Forward:* The *ass* kicked the *sick lion.*

By Mr. Irwin. The memory of *Lawrence,* who fell nobly defending "free trade and sailors' rights:" may his name never be forgotten whilst a ship ploughs the ocean, or an American survives to reiterate his dying words, "*Don't give up the ship.*".

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. *Hon. James Allison:* His integrity as inflexible as the towering oak: As to him *party* has lost its influence and *intrigue* its power.

By Major Vankirk. *Mr. Mountain:* May his success in life be commensurate with the best wishes of his friends.

By Wm. H. Kerr, Esq. *The Farmers:* The plain but substantial pillars of our country.

By Dr. Gregg. *The American Flag:* Its stars illuminate the ocean, its stripes protect it.

The table was supplied with Mr. George Sutton's genuine liquor. Before the company adjourned the following toast was drunk with three times three:

Mr. *George Sutton,* the immortal inventor of "Tuscaloosa"

*The company could not have heard the report of this gentleman's having joined the party in opposition to General Jackson, at Washington city.

A Treaty has been ratified between this country and Russia, which establishes the boundary line between the two nations upon the North-West coast of America and in the islands adjacent, at 44 degrees and and 40 minutes, north latitude.

TRADE BETWEEN MISSOURI AND MEXICO.

Presented to the Senate of the United States, Jan. 5, by Mr. Benton, of Missouri.

Answers of Inquiring Steps to queries addressed to him by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Senator in Congress from the State of Missouri, upon the origin, present state, and future prospect, of Trade and Intercourse between Missouri and the Internal Provinces of Mexico.

Question 1. Do you know whether commercial intercourse has been carried on between Missouri and the Internal provinces of Mexico? If so, at what time did it commence?

Answer. Messrs. McNight, Beard, and others, of St. Louis, were the first adventurers in this trade, in the year 1812. Their misfortunes and sufferings are well known to the American people. In 1817, Mr. Chouteau, of the same place, successfully accomplished the expedition. But the Government of Spain viewed with extreme jealousy an intercourse of other nations with her American dependencies; and the different American administrations, no doubt in conformity with instructions from that court, threw in its way every discouragement and obstacle in their power. Personal danger, and the risk of introducing goods, amounted almost to a prohibition. The revolution, however, which eventuated in the independence of Mexico, entirely altered its policy in this respect. Subsequently to that event, Messrs. Glenn, of Ohio, and Becknell, of this state, were the first, who went out in the year 1821. They were received with hospitality by the citizens, and with much courtesy and friendship by the officers of Government. Since that time, a small capital has been annually employed in this trade.

Q. 2. Have you been engaged in that intercourse yourself? If so, at what time, and with what accompaniment of men, horses, and carriages?

A. I was engaged in that intercourse during the last summer. The company consisted of eighty-one men, who had one hundred and fifty-six horses and mules; twenty-three four-wheeled vehicles, one of which was a common road wagon, and one piece of field artilery. The company adopted rules and regulations for its government; which rules created three offices, and specified the duties of the incumbents. They also regulated the conduct of the members towards each other, and their intercourse with the Indians.

Q. 3. Over what route did you travel?

A. From the western limit of Missouri, near Fort Osage, our course to the Arkansas river was W. S. W; thence, up that river considerably north of west 250 miles; thence, 40 miles due south, to the Semerone river; thence, up the Semerone nearly a due west course, 100 miles; thence, S. W. to Taos, the first Mexican settlement which this course reaches. Allowance must be made for numerous deviations from these general courses, occasioned by the winding of streams.

Q. 4. What was the face of the country, and the means of subsistence for men and horses?

A. The face of the country, through which this route passes, is open, level, and free from impediments, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The character of the soil, the growth of timber, and appearence of the water-courses, between the Missouri and the Arkansas, are essentially different from the character which they assume beyond that river. The soil is extremely fertile, of a dark color, and loose. The timber is the same with that of Missouri, with the exception of a peculiar kind of ash, which I have not witnessed elsewhere. It grows thickly immediately on the banks of streams, and sometimes extends a short distance upon the bottoms. In consequence of the richness and looseness of the soil, and there being very little sand or gravel in its composition, the banks of the streams are steep, and the channels deep and often miry. On the one side of the route was the Big and little Blue rivers, and the Kansas; and, on the other, the Osage, the Neosio, and Verdigrise. Their tributaries are numerous, almost beyond precedent; and many of them appear nearly as large as their principals, at an equal distance above their junction. The situation of the ground often causes them to pass beyond each other, and interlock. The wagons often meet with detention, it being absolutely necessary to dig the banks down with spades and hoes, and, in some instances, to cover the bottom with saplings and brush. The Prairie here, in the mouth of May, is adorned with a great variety of flowers, and, probably, presents some of the most distant and beautiful views on earth. The grass, having attained its growth, is high; and, in the bottoms, was, in some places, several inches taller than a person's head, on horseback, when we returned. On approaching the Arkansas, bordering its bottom, are sand hills of an average width, of seven miles. They are formed of pure sand, congregated by the winds, and which yields, from the pressure of the foot, like snow. In some instances, they are thinly covered with vegetation; in others, they are destitute of a single blade of grass for miles. My first view of them was distant, over a level plain. They were perfectly destitute of vegetation, and the sand of a yellow color, which, under the reflection and gleaming of the sun, exhibited precisely the appearance of a dim flame of fire, fifteen or twenty feet in height. My eager inquiry for an explanation of the cause, was answered that they were sand hills, of which I had before heard much as a natural curiosity. Their shapes are various and fanciful, and the travelling over them is slow and laborious. On this side of the river, however, they only extend twenty-five miles above our usual point of striking the Arkansas; and they will hereafter be avoided by bearing a more northern course, which will strike the river above them. The route up the Arkansas is wholly over a dry, solid, and level bottom, which is not intersected by gullies, and by only three creeks, which have gravel bottoms, and are crossed without difficulty. The only timber here is cotton wood, of which there are groves of large and scattering trees, at different intervals. On leaving this river, we pass over sand hills ten miles; and thence, over a high and perfectly level plain, to the Semerone. On this river there is no obstruction, except occasionly the inconvenience of sand. At the point where we leave the Semerone, is the first appearance of rocks and cliffs. We next fall on the Canadian Fork, at a distance of thirty-five miles. Its southern bank is regularly almost a perpendicular wall of rock, of a dark color, and forty feet high; thence, there are small mountains, composed, principally, of the same kinds of rock, rising out of the level prairie. These increase, both in frequency and height, to the base of the grand chain of the Rocky Mountains. Our course, however, wholly avoids them, and thus far there is not a single hill of consequence, or which presents difficulty to the progress of a wagon. The distance across the mountain is forty miles, on a road considerably used, but in places of steep ascent.

I have before remarked a general difference in the face of the country, north and south of the Arkansas. Its northern bluff, however, adjoining the bottom, may more properly be taken as the line of demarkation. South of this line the whole country, to the foot of the mountains, is, generally speaking an arid sand and gravel. The rains are periodical, and not copious. The sand absorbs them as they fall, so readily, that there are neither runs nor gullies.—The average width of the Arkansas river is, at least three hundred yards. Its water is muddy and turbid, like that of the Missouri, and it appears little less formidable than that river, although our wagons crossed it without difficulty. Its bottom is pure quick-sand, which almost as naturally seeks an equilibrium as the water itself. If the current forces a channel, the sand immediately rolls in from every side, until it attains a level. Consequently, the bottom is uniform, and the water shallow. I have not observed the Semerone traced on any map, although its length and peculiarity deservedly entitle it to that distinction. Its source is in the mountains, west of the Arkansas, and it runs nearly parallel with that river, upwards of 400 miles. In ascending it, there was no running, and very little standing water. We never failed obtaining it, however, by digging eighteen inches in the sand. When we returned, there was a strong current, and its banks were every where overflowed. Its waters is strongly impregnated with nitre or saline qualities, and its bottoms exhibit numerous appearances of the same substance, in a state of incrustation. Its discharge[illegible] is [illegible] and there is almost an interval [illegible] that it loses itself in the sand.

With regard to the natural means of subsistence there is, probably, no tribe equal extent of soil, in the world so well supplied. Deer are scarce, but buffalo, elk, and antelopes, are abundant. Buffalo meat is generally esteemed superior to beef; and that of the antelope, both in flavor and appearance, has a strong affinity to mutton. Our company had an ample supply of fresh meat, almost every day. The grasses, in the two descriptions of country before described, are as different as the soil. Between our settlements and the Arkansas, is the common tall prairie grass of Missouri. Beyond, the buffalo grass prevails wholly. It is short and fine. Its nutricious qualities and superiority for pasturage are admitted by all. I have no doubt that its introduction into our fields would be highly beneficial. Beyond that river, nearly all the rain of the year falls in July and August. The growth of vegetation commences only with the rainy season; therefore, on the first of July, annually the uplands are brown with the decayed growth of the previous year. In September they are clothed with a new growth, which is fresh, and appears beautifully verdant at that time of the year.

[We here abbreviate the answers to several queries, not having room in the Gazette for the whole detail.—The object of the expedition was accomplished in four months and ten days, including the time of the journey out and back. The traders carried out cotton goods, consisting of coarse and fine cambrics, calicoes, shawls, bankerchiefs, steam loom shirtings; a few fine blue woollen cloths, some crapes, silks, light articles of cuttlery, and looking glasses. They brought back Spanish milled dollars, gold and silver bullion, beaver fur, and mules. Within the year the specie and bullion brought back would amount to $180,000, and the furs already sold amounted to $10,000. A duty of 25 per cent on their goods was exacted from the traders, though, as they believe, without authority from the government, as the officers could show no authority for it, and the people of the country say there is none. The inhabitants are friendly to the intercourse with our citizens, and treat them with much hospitality. In all their principal towns the arrival of the Americans is a source of pleasure, and the evening is devoted to dancing and festivity. Foreign goods have heretofore reached them thro' the ports of Vera Cruz, Wymos, Tampico, Acapulco, and San Blas, and were transported to the interior by land, on mules. Their roads are very bad. The people bear arms in travelling from one village to another, and some risk is always supposed to attend long journeys. The navigation of their rivers, the Rio del Norte and Colerado, is too difficult to permit the transportation of goods in that manner. Our river, the Arkansas, which at the nearest point is 250 miles from Santa Fe, might be ascended at some seasons of the year. The Red River heads about one degree north of Santa Fe, and is a small run where the traders cross it. The governor of New Mexico purchased last summer $5000 worth of goods from the traders, intending to send them farther down the country for sale, from which and other circumstances it is inferred they may be sold at a profit much farther in the interior than any of our traders have hitherto penetrated. None of our traders have gone as far as the province of Sonora, or the internal provinces bordering on the Gulf of California. Last summer about one half of Mr. Storrs' company went to New Biscay, but had not returned at the date of his communication.]

Q. 18 What is the superficial content of the internal provinces in square miles, and their population, wants, and resources?

A. The best authority says, that the internal provinces contain 990,000 square miles. Their population may be fairly estimated at 620,000 souls. It is a fact which I believe is confirmed by experience, that a superabundance of the precious metals is unfavorable to the progress of improvement and the increase of happiness, in any country. It weakens inducements to industry, diminishes the respectability which ought to attach to the occupation of husbandry, and tends to the corruption of morals and manners. It encourages indolence, by affording the means of livelihood without labor; and licentiousness and depravity are very apt to be the consequences of indolence. Industry, exertion, and enterprise impart strength to the body and vigor to the mind. They quicken those faculties which render the citizen honest, active, and intelligent; and inspire those sentiments which carry the soldier through every toil for the safety of his country, and the glory of its arms.

No instance, perhaps, could be produced, more in point to verify these observations, than Spain. With opportunities of commerce, wealth, and power, equal to those of any other European nation, her situation is dependent, her government weak, and her army and navy almost a nullity.—The influx of the precious metals has altered the forme habits of the people, and by enabling them to live without resorting to manual employment, has destroyed the energy of her national character. The policy of the mother country has strongly co-operated with these causes to degrade the political condition, of Mexico, and to discourage her manufactures. They have stifled that spirit of inquiry, and prevented the effects of emulation and the introduction of foreign improvements, which would have been the inevitable consequence of an unrestrained intercourse with other countries. I saw but one newspaper in the province of New-Mexico; they have no description of books, except a few religious works. They are profoundly ignorant of what is going on in the other parts of the world; and, I venture to say, that the military fame even of Gen. Jackson, has never reached the ears of half a dozen persons in the town of Santa Fe.—Maternal jealousy and ecclesiastical influence, have removed from the people every means of information, and prevented their improvement in every art and every science. Consequently, although necessity has limited their artificial wants, they have not, within themselves, all the necessaries and conveniences of life. Iron is difficult to be obtained, and sells at $100 per cwt although the country abounds in ore. Woollen goods are scarce and dear, yet the internal provinces produce twice the quantity of wool necessary to clothe their inhabitants. All plates, dishes, bowls, water vessels, and every description of casting, are supplied by a substitute, manufactured from clay, by the civilized Indians.—This ware is superior of its kind, and is the invention of the aborigines. They are almost entirely destitute of artisans' tools, of almost every description, and their implements of agriculture, such as carts, ploughs, harrows, yokes, spades, &c. are universally destitute of the least advantage of iron work. Their spinning is done by the sole use of a wooden spindle, operated by a twirl of the thumb and finger. These particulars are in themselves too trifling for enumeration; but when considered in relation to the late administration of the government and the condition of the people, and the practical consequences to be deduced by statesmen, they become more important. From them, also, may be inferred the variety and extent of supplies demanded by that market. It will be remembered that I speak of New-Mexico only, to which my personal observation was limited. Report speaks more favorably of the condition of the other internal provinces.

The mineral resources of the country are abundant, and I regret that my means of information do not enable me to state them with precision. The exports of New-Mexico consist of sheep, copper, tobacco, buffalo robes, and dressed skins, the two last of which articles she purchases from the Indians. She receives in return, the wines and brandy of the *Paso*, and specie. The trade leaves a clear profit in favor of the province of more than $300,000. It has, for some past, been obstructed and diminished by difficulties with the Indians. At present she maintains peace with all the adjacent tribes, which will render this commerce more brisk and profitable.

New-Biscay, Sonora, and Smaloa have numerous and extensive gold and silver mines. The embarrasments of the revolution, and the unsettled state of the government, have rendered them less propuctive than they were antecedent to that period. The interruption of the regular course of business, occasioned by political changes, has caused some not to be worked, and inundation has driven the workmen from others of great value. Enterprise, encouragement, and the use of suitable machinery, will at no distant day, give a vast increase to this description of resources. I am informed that two hundred and thirteen mines have, at different times been worked, in the internal provinces; but of the annual amount of metal produced or coined, I am entirely ignorant.

In connexion with this subject, it may be proper to mention a valuable branch of business in that country, which is exclusively enjoyed by American citizens—I mean the fur business.—The intrepidity and enterprise of those engaged in this lucrative pursuit, have justly gained them the admiration both of the Mexicans and the Indians. Previous to the last winter, their excursions were confined to the Snowy Mountains, and the waters of the Rio del Norte. During the last winter, they descended the western slope of our continent, and accumulated treasures on the waters of the Pacific. During the present season their operations are on a more enlarged scale, their numbers having received a triple increase. A majority of them left Taos, near the Rio del Norte, about the first of August, intending to go westward thirty days journey, probably seven hundred miles, before they established quarters. They would then diverge, in parties of three or four, wherever prospects of success might invite them. In those regions of solitude the buffalo again become abundant. With ordinary success, the proceeds of the present season will amount to at least forty thousand dollars.—This calculation is based upon the supposition that each individual will procure one hundred and fifty pounds of beaver; and a single individual has procured in one season upwards of four hundred pounds. Our pioneers are already on the Multnomah, and will soon be on the coast of the Pacific, and at the mouth of the Colombia. The employment, however, is attended with much privation, labor and hazard.

[The line, or road to Mexico, traversed by the traders, runs through the country inhabited by the Osages, Kansas, Pawnees, Arapahoes, Sioux, Kiaways, Camanches, and Appaches. The Pawnees and Camanches have, at different times, attacked the traders, and committed some murders and robberies. The United States have extended neither protection nor favor to the trade, except that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs granted licenses to some of the traders, and the Receiver of the Land Office at Franklin now receives Mexican dollars in payment for lands. Mr. Storrs thinks a road, traced from some point near Fort Osage, to the Arkansas, would be beneficial. It should be marked by mounds of earth, at proper distances, so as to be easily pursued; bridges could not be kept in repair; the circumstance of packers having always passed without difficulty, and of twenty-three wagons having performed the route without much detention, shows that bridges are not absolutely necessary. A garrison on the Arkansas might be useful in some points of view, but would be objectionable in others. It would be difficult to sustain it, as he doubts whether, on account of the aridness of the soil and the lateness of the rains, agriculture would succeed without artificial irrigation. "Another objection is, that the buffalo will entirely leave a country traversed by white people, which they will not do for Indians. This fact might be reasonably doubted, were it not satisfactorily proved by experience." And the Indians would be likely to look with hostile feelings upon an establishment that would deprive them of the means of support and commerce which the buffalo affords them. He recommends the appointment of two agents, one to reside at Chihuahua, the seat of government of the internal provinces, with powers to negotiate respecting the duty; the other, to reside at Santa Fe, to urge an improvement of the road across the mountains, to treat with the Indians, &c. This measure, he thinks would be of great advantage to the Mexicans, and promote the cause of liberty in a sister republic. "Few people," Mr. Storrs concludes, "have manifested more enterprise and perseverance than those engaged in this traffic. One company went out in February, another in May, the third in August, to trade with the Mexican Indians, and the fourth in November. The last will encounter the storms of winter in an open country, and without shelter. They will probably winter on the Arkansas, in which event they will have to subsist their animals on the inner bark of the cottonwood, to procure which they took drawing knives. Danger privation, heat, and cold, are equally ineffectual in checking their career of enterprise and adventure. The next caravan will leave Missouri about the first of May ensuing.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864
12,130	Prizes.			$205,820
22,100	Blanks.			

TICKETS $3.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets

PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Bayard Ernest,

Pitt Township, Jan. 21.—3* Iron-Founder.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1825.

JOURNAL

Of the Siege of York Town, kept by Col. Richard Butler, afterwards General Butler, who was killed on the unfortunate 4th November, 1791.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

15th.—Col. Butler and part of the two Pennsylvania Battalions relieved part of the fatigue. The batteries were laid out early, and the materials brought to the spots assigned. The enemy sent out an improper flag, which was detained till the Marquis de la Fayette sent one in to Lord Cornwallis to inform him of the impropriety of his conduct in sending a flag and firing at the same time, his Lordship sent an aid to our flag, to assure us he was very sorry he had given an unintended offence, and requested he would point out the place for the reception of flags in future. On the return of the respective flags, hostilities again commenced very warmly.—General Washington, Count de Rochambeau, General Chatteloux, and many other General Officers, visited the lines. Captain de la Touche, of the Hermione frigate, and several officers of the Navy, came up to visit the lines, and seemed highly pleased at our approaches, which really appear very judicious.

The Commander in Chief returned thanks in general order, to the Marquis de Viomenil, the Marquis de la Fayette, and all the officers and troops concerned in the late attack: it is observed that very little blood of the enemy was spilt, although the national prejudice is so great. The enemy have an amazing number of sick in town, and are obliged to send their wounded to Gloster, where Colonel Dundas commands. All the enemy's cavalry, and about 1000 foot, compose this garrison. Steuben's division were relieved by Gen. Lincoln's about 1 o'clock, P. M. The enemy's shells have wounded several of the Militia. The batteries were opened and fired with great success, which silenced the chief of the enemy's batteries: many of their men were killed, and the whole of the garrison thrown into confusion. About 12 o'clock at night, Col. Abercrombie, of the British, with a party of the Light Infantry and Guards, made a sally, and passing between two small redoubts that were unfinished, and where (by the parties being moved to another part to work,) the line was weak, got possession of the trench: thence they pushed rapidly to a French battery, and spiked the guns and drove out the people, having killed four or five: Thence to the covert way or communication leading from the first to the second parallel, where they halted. They then discovered a battery commanded by Captain Savage, of the Americans, and challenged, What troops? The answer was, French—On which the order of the British commandant was, "Push on, my brave boys, and skiver the b———rs," This was heard by Count Noailles, who had the command of a covering party, which he ordered to advance, and was guided by the Huzza of the British. He ordered his grenadiers to "Charge bayonet and rush on," which they did with great spirit, crying "*Vive le Roi*," and, to use the British phrase, skivered eight of the Guards and Infantry, and took twelve prisoners, and drove them quite off. The British spiked Savage's three guns with the points of bayonets, but our smiths and artillery men soon cleared all the guns, and in six hours chastised the enemy for their temerity with the same pieces.—Our loss was very trifling, though the British really executed the little sortie with secrecy and spirit.

16th.—This day employed in cleaning the trenches, filling up the banquettes, and completing our batteries with the different kinds of artillery, and using those briskly that had been placed yesterday. We lost a few men by small shells and shot as our lines are close.

17th.—Major-General Baron de Steuben's division mounted the trenches at 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock, A. M. Lord Cornwallis sent out a flag, requesting a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, and that two Commissioners should be appointed, to agree on a capitulation for the ports of York and Gloster, with the troops and shipping. Gen. Washington sent no answer to the first request. About 4 o'clock, P. M. another flag, requesting a cessation for four hours.—The General agreed that a cessation should take place for two hours. As reasonable proposals were made, and only some small alterations necessary for the satisfaction and accommodation of parties, therefore no more work or firing.

18th.—The troops in the trenches being entitled to the honor of closing the siege, we therefore remained unrelieved in the trenches. This day the whole army were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any service requisite. Two Commissioners from the American and two from the British army, to draw up the capitulation in form: these were His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Chevalier de Chatteloux and Col. Laurens for America, and ——— for the British.

Col. Butler, with 200 of the American troops, were ordered to take possession of one of the enemy's works, and the Marquis Laval, with 100 Grenadiers of France, to take possession of another. This being a day of negotiation, every thing appeared to be in suspense. After the troops were ready to march, they were ordered to remain on their arms.

About 11 o'clock at night the British Commissioners returned to York, they not having completed the capitulation, and the truce continued till 9 o'clock this morning (19th. About 11 o'clock, A. M. all was settled, the capitulation was signed, and the two parties under the Marquis Laval and Col. Butler reduced to 100 each, to be commanded by a Major, who marched immediately, and took possession of the works at 12 o'clock; then the two armies were drawn up opposite to each other, on the road leading from York to the country, and at 3, P. M. the British army marched out, to the great satisfaction of the whole American army and all spectators. Their number as follows:—1 Lt. Gen. 1 Br. Gen. 2 Cols. 8 Lt. Cols. 11 Majors, 52 Capts. 89 Lts. 56 Ens. 2 Chaplains, 12 Adjts. 10 Qr. Masters, 10 Surgeons, 22 Mates, 295 Sergts. 121 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File fit for duty 3273; Sick present, 90 Sergeants, 44 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File 1741—Total, 5821—70 pieces brass Ordnance, (this in the post of York only.)

20th.—Two divisions of the British army were ordered to march, under the care of the Militia, for Staunton and Winchester. All this day spent in collecting public stores.

21st.—General Choiseul went to the port of Gloster, and disarmed and dismounted the garrison, both horse and foot, agreeably to the capitulation. This day the British and German troops marched for their destination. The Commissaries still busy collecting the stores of all kinds.

22d.—The French Frigates and commissaries were up to take account of the Marine Department, the stores still collecting. I observe the greatest villany practised by the British. They don't appear to have an idea of honor in any of their actions.—They have completely plundered every thing in their power, and do not pay the least regard to any treaty. I also find the greatest of abuses committed by persons who pass into the town, and instead of the army being benefitted by any sale of goods or privilege to purchase, the stores are kept shut, which answers an excellent purpose for all speculation by the rascals who take advantage of such times.

We have been particularly happy in good weather during the whole siege. We had but one wet night, that of the 16th. The army in good spirits, and seem ready for any other service.

23d.—Fine weather. This day a Council of War was held at Head Quarters. The sloop of war Bonnette fell down the river, with her iniquitous cargo of deserters, stolen negroes, and public stores that the British officers had secreted, in violation of treaty and in breach of honor. Lord Cornwallis visited the General officers in return for their visits. Col. Tarleton was dismounted by a man from the country, whose horse he had stolen some time ago. The American Commissaries are still collecting and taking account of stores of all kinds.

24th.—Still fine weather. This day went into town with Gen. Wayne. Observed great irregularity in collecting public stores. The French artillery conductors very busy in embarking their stores.—Eight fine frigates, and one 40 gun ship in the harbor. Their intention is to weigh the vessels sunk during the siege.

The following noblemen are this afternoon embarked for France, viz:—Count Laval, Viscount William Deux Ponts, (brother to Count Bernard Deux Ponts, who commands the elegant regiment Deux Ponts*) and Capt. Montesquieu, with their attendants, on board the Hermione frigate, with duplicates of the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis.

25th.—The Count de Rochambeau visited Gloster. The stores still collecting by the Commissaries, and the British and country people stealing. The merchants and suttlers of the British army are this day met with the Quarter-Master, to devise some plan to dispose of the property to the officers of the army.

* This is the correct orthography. We were in error last week in copying it "De Pong."

COMMUNICATION.

VICTORY OF ORLEANS.

The Anniversary of this memorable event was celebrated in the town of Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, by the "Hamonie Blues' and their invited guests. At 12 o'clock the company assembled and proceeded to the church, where an oration was pronounced at their request, by A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. of Pittsburgh. The citizens having separated for a short time, reassembled at the hotel of Mr. C. Cist, where the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by appropriate music.

1. *The Day:* Second to none but that on which our country's freedom was proclaimed. *Hail Col.*

2. Our veteran candidate for the Presidency: The period is at hand when the *world shall know* that republics are not ungrateful. *Jackson's March.*

3. *Washington:* An example at once of the extent and the limit of human excellence. *Wash. Mar.*

4. *La Fayette:* The STAR that shone resplendent in the midnight of European Despotism, is now "*fixed*" in the *firmament* of American Glory.
Hail to the Chief.

5. *James Monroe:* Like the *Roman Farmer*, he retires from his office with republican simplicity, surrounded by the affections of a grateful people.
Monroe's March.

6. *Bolivar:* The spirit of Montezuma nerves his victorious arm. *Hail Liberty.*

7. *Greece:* The *crescent* fades fast as the daylight of liberty is breaking. *Star spangled banner.*

8. The memory of *St. Clair:* The storms of the Allegheny were more merciful than the country he bled for. *Roslin Castle.*

9. *Henry Clay:* The pride and ornament of his country: Think not that he is *ostracised* from the gratitude of Pennsylvania.* *Hunters of Kentucky.*

10. *De Witt Clinton:* The giant patron of Internal Improvement and Domestic Industry; his late glorious triumph adds a fresh laurel to his brow, and a brilliant page to the history of New-York. *Clin. M.*

11. *Abner Lacock and Walter Lowrie:* We recommend them to the forbearance of *President Jackson.* THE LION PREYS NOT UPON CARCASSES.
Old Grimes is dead.

12. Congressional Caucusses and Electoral Colleges: Alike repugnant to the genius of our political institutions. *Little wot ye what's comin'.*

13. *Hon. Walter Forward:* Assailed by perseverance, trampled upon by misguided prejudice, he fell like *Samson* amidst the ruins of his enemies.
Burns' Farewell.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Dr. Gregg. *The Orator of the day.*

By Mr. Buchanan. *Andrew Jackson:* In 1815 British invincibles *couldnot* withstand the power of his arms; in 1825, the people of the United States *cannot* withstand the power of his claims.

By Wm. H. Kerr, Esq. *The "Harmonie Blues:"* In the hour of danger, may they ever be found in the formost ranks of their country's defenders.

By Mr. Green. May the name of *tyrants* soon be forgotten, and the world become one grand republic.

By Mr. Evens. *Capt. James R. Butler,* of the Pittsburgh Blues: Whilst his services during the late war are remembered with gratitude, may his moral worth not be forgotten.

By a Guest. *James S. Stevenson and Walter Forward:* The *ass* kicked the *sick lion.*

By Mr. Irwin. The memory of *Lawrence,* who fell nobly defending "free trade and sailors' rights:" may his name never be forgotten whilst a ship ploughs the ocean, or an American survives to reiterate his dying words, "*Don't give up the ship.*"

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. *Hon. James Allison:* His integrity as inflexible as the towering oak: As to him *party* has lost its influence and *intrigue* its power.

By Major Vankirk. *Mr. Mountain:* May his success in life be commensurate with the best wishes of his friends.

By Wm. H. Kerr, Esq. *The Farmers:* The plain but substantial pillars of our country.

By Dr. Gregg. *The American Flag:* Its stars illuminate the ocean, its stripes protect it.

The table was supplied with Mr. George Sutton's genuine liquor. Before the company adjourned the following toast was drunk with three times three:

Mr. *George Sutton,* the immortal inventor of "Tuscaloosa"

*The company could not have heard the report of this gentleman's having joined the party in opposition to General Jackson, at Washington city.

A Treaty has been ratified between this country and Russia, which establishes the boundary line between the two nations upon the North-West coast of America and in the islands adjacent, at 44 degrees and and 40 minutes, north latitude.

INLAND TRADE BETWEEN MISSOURI AND MEXICO.

Presented to the Senate of the United States, Jan. 3, by Mr. Benton, of Missouri.

Answers of Augustus Storrs to queries addressed to him by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Senator in Congress from the State of Missouri, upon the origin, present state, and future prospect, of Trade and Intercourse between Missouri and the Internal Provinces of Mexico.

Question 1. Do you know whether commercial intercourse has been carried on between Missouri and the internal provinces of Mexico? If so, at what time did it commence?

Answer. Messrs. McNight, Beard, and others, of St. Louis, were the first adventurers in this trade, in the year 1812. Their misfortunes and sufferings are well known to the American people. In 1817, Mr. Chouteau, of the same place, successfully accomplished the expedition. But the Government of Spain viewed with extreme jealousy an intercourse of other nations with her American dependencies; and the different American administrations, no doubt in conformity with instructions from that court, threw in its way every discouragement and obstacle in their power. Personal danger, and the risk of introducing goods, amounted almost to a prohibition. The revolution, however, which eventuated in the independence of Mexico, entirely altered its policy in this respect. Subsequently to that event, Messrs. Glenn, of Ohio, and Becknell, of this state, were the first, who went out in the year 1821. They were received with hospitality by the citizens, and with much courtesy and friendship by the officers of Government. Since that time, a small capital has been annually employed in this trade.

Q. 2. Have you been engaged in that intercourse yourself? If so, at what time, and with what accompaniment of men, horses, and carriages?

A. I was engaged in that intercourse during the last summer. The company consisted of eighty-one men, who had one hundred and fifty-six horses and mules; twenty-three four-wheeled vehicles, one of which was a common road wagon, and one piece of field artilery. The company adopted rules and regulations for its government; which rules created three offices, and specified the duties of the incumbents. They also regulated the conduct of the members towards each other, and their intercourse with the Indians.

Q. 3. Over what route did you travel?

A. From the western limit of Missouri, near Fort Osage, our course to the Arkansas river was W. S. W; thence, up that river considerably north of west 240 miles; thence, 40 miles due south, to the Semerone river; thence, up the Semerone nearly a due west course, 100 miles; thence, S. W. to Taos, the first Mexican settlement which this course reaches. Allowance must be made for numerous deviations from these general courses, occasioned by the winding of streams.

Q. 4. What was the face of the country, and the means of subsistence for men and horses?

A. The face of the country, through which this route passes, is open, level, and free from impediments, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The character of the soil, the growth of timber, and appearence of the water-courses, between the Missouri and the Arkansas, are essentially different from the character which they assume beyond that river. The soil is extremely fertile, of a dark color, and loose. The timber is the same with that of Missouri, with the exception of a peculiar kind of ash, which I have not witnessed elsewhere. It grows thickly immediately on the banks of streams, and sometimes extends a short distance upon the bottoms. In consequence of the richness and looseness of the soil, and there being very little sand or gravel in its composition, the banks of the streams are steep, and the channels deep and often miry. On the one side of the route was the Big and little Blue rivers, and the Kansas; and, on the other, the Osage, the Neocio, and Verdigrise. Their tributaries are numerous, almost beyond precedent; and many of them appear nearly as large as their principals, at an equal distance above their junction. The situation of the ground often causes them to pass beyond each other, and interlock. The wagons often meet with detention, it being absolutely necessary to dig the banks down with spades and hoes, and, in some instances, to cover the bottom with saplings and brush. The Prairie here, in the month of May, is adorned with a great variety, of flowers, and, probably, presents some of the most distant and beautiful views on earth. The grass, having attained its growth, is high; and, in the bottoms, was, in some places, several inches taller than a person's head, on horseback, when we returned. On approaching the Arkansas, bordering its bottom, are sand hills of an average width, of seven miles. They are formed of pure sand, congregated by the winds, and which yields, from the pressure of the foot, like snow. In some instances, they are thinly covered with vegetation; in others, they are destitute of a single blade of grass for miles. My first view of them was distant, over a level plain. They were perfectly destitute of vegetation, and the sand of a yellow color, which, under the reflection and gleaming of the sun, exhibited precisely the appearance of a dim flame of fire, fifteen or twenty feet in height. My eager inquiry for an explanation of the cause, was answered that they were sand hills, of which I had before heard much as a natural curiosity. Their shapes are various and fanciful, and the travelling over them is slow and laborious. On this side of the river, however, they only extend twenty-five miles above our usual point of striking the Arkansas; and they will hereafter be avoided by bearing a more northern course, which will strike the river above them. The route up the Arkansas is wholly over a dry, solid, and level bottom, which is not intersected by gullies, and by only three creeks, which have gravel bottoms, and are crossed without difficulty. The only timber here is cotton wood, of which there are groves of large and scattering trees, at different intervals. On leaving this river, we pass over sand hills ten miles; and thence, over a high and perfectly level plain, to the Semerone. On this river there is no obstruction, except occasionly the inconvenience of sand. At the point where we leave the Semerone, is the first appearance of rocks and cliffs. We next fall on the Canadian Fork, at a distance of thirty-five miles. Its southern bank is regularly almost a perpendicular wall of rock, of a dark color, and forty feet high; thence, there are small mountains, composed, principally, of the same kind of rock, rising out of the level prairie. These increase, both in frequency and height, to the base of the grand chain of the Rocky Mountains. Our course, however, wholly avoids them, and thus far there is not a single hill of consequence, or which presents difficulty to the progress of a wagon. The distance across the mountain is forty miles, on a road considerably used, but in places of steep ascent.

I have before remarked a general difference in the face of the country, north and south of the Arkansas. Its northern bluff, however, adjoining the bottom, may more properly be taken as the line of demarkation. South of this line the whole country, to the foot of the mountains, is, generally speaking an arid sand and gravel. The rains are periodical, and not copious. The sand absorbs them as they fall, so readily, that there are neither runs nor gullies.—The average width of the Arkansas river is, at least three hundred yards. Its water is muddy and turbid, like that of the Missouri, and it appears little less formidable than that river, although our wagons crossed it without difficulty. Its bottom is pure quick-sand, which almost as naturally seeks an equilibrium as the water itself. If the current forces a channel, the sand immediately rolls in from every side, until it attains a level. Consequently, the bottom is uniform, and the water shallow. I have not observed the Semerone traced on any map, although its length and peculiarity deservedly entitle it to that distinction. Its source is in the mountains, west of the Arkansas, and it runs nearly parallel with that river, upwards of 400 miles. In ascending it, there was no running, and very little standing water. We never failed obtaining it, however, by digging eighteen inches in the sand. When we returned, there was a strong current, and its banks were every where overflowed. Its waters is strongly impregnated with nitre or saline qualities, and its bottoms exhibit numerous appearances of the same substance, in a state of incrustation. Its disemboguement is not known, and there is almost an universal belief that it loses itself in the sand.

With regard to the natural means of subsistence there is, probably, no other equal extent of wilderness in the world so well supplied. Deer are scarce, but buffalo, elk, and antelopes, are abundant. Buffalo meat is, generally, esteemed superior to beef; and that of the antelope, both in flavor and appearance, has a strong affinity to mutton. Our company had an ample supply of fresh meat, almost every day. The grasses, in the two descriptions of country before described, are as different as the soil. Between our settlements and the Arkansas, is the common tall prairie grass of Missouri. Beyond, the buffalo grass prevails wholly. It is short and fine. Its nutricious qualities and superiority for pasturage are admitted by all. I have no doubt that its introduction into our fields would be highly beneficial. Beyond that river, nearly all the rain of the year falls in July and August. The growth of vegetation commences only with the rainy season; therefore, on the first of July, annually the uplands are brown with the decayed growth of the previous year. In September they are clothed with a new growth, which is fresh, and appears beautifully verdant at that time of the year.

[We here abbreviate the answers to several queries, not having room in the Gazette for the whole detail.—The object of the expedition was accomplished in four months and ten days, including the time of the journey out and back. The traders carried out cotton goods, consisting of coarse and fine cambrics, calicoes, shawls, bankerchiefs, steam loom shirtings; a few fine blue woollen cloths, some crapes, silks, light articles of cuttlery, and looking glasses. They brought back Spanish milled dollars, gold and silver bullion, beaver fur, and mules. Within the year the specie and bullion brought back would amount to $180,000, and the furs already sold amounted to $10,000. A duty of 25 per cent on their goods was exacted from the traders, though, as they believe, without authority from the government, as the officers could show no authority for it, and the people of the country say there is none. The inhabitants are friendly to the intercourse with our citizens, and treat them with much hospitality. In all their principal towns the arrival of the Americans is a source of pleasure, and the evening is devoted to dancing and festivity. Foreign goods have heretofore reached them thro' the ports of Vera Cruz, Wymos, Tampico, Acapulco, and San Blas, and were transported to the interior by land, on mules. Their roads are very bad. The people bear arms in travelling from one village to another, and some risk is always supposed to attend long journeys. The navigation of their rivers, the Rio del Norte and Colerado, is too difficult to permit the transportation of goods in that manner. Our river, the Arkansas, which at the nearest point is 250 miles from Santa Fe, might be ascended at some sessons of the year. The Red River heads about one degree north of Santa Fe, and is a small run where the traders cross it. The governor of New Mexico purchased last summer $5000 worth of goods from the traders, intending to send them farther down the country for sale, from which and other circumstances it is inferred they may be sold at a profit much farther in the interior than any of our traders have hitherto penetrated. None of our traders have gone as far as the province of Sonora, or the internal provinces bordering on the Gulf of California. Last summer about one half of Mr. Storrs' company went to New Biscay, but had not returned at the date of his communication.]

Q. 18 What is the superficial content of the internal provinces in square miles, and their population, wants, and resources?

A The best authority says, that the internal provinces contain 990,000 square miles. Their population may be fairly estimated at 620,000 souls. It is a fact which I believe is confirmed by experience, that a superabundance of the precious metals is unfavorable to the progress of improvement and the increase of happiness, in any country. It weakens inducements to industry, diminishes the respectability which ought to attach to the occupation of husbandry, and tends to the corruption of morals and manners. It encourages indolence, by affording the means of livelihood without labor; and licentiousness and depravity are very apt to be the consequences of indolence. Industry, exertion, and enterprise impart strength to the body and vigor to the mind. They quicken those faculties which render the citizen honest, active, and intelligent; and inspire those sentiments which carry the soldier through every toil for the safety of his country, and the glory of its arms.

No instance, perhaps, could be produced, more in point to verify these observations, than Spain. With opportunities of commerce, wealth, and power, equal to those of any other European nation, her situation is dependent, her government weak, and her army and navy almost a nullity.—The influx of the precious metals has altered the forme habits of the people, and by enabling them to live without resorting to manual employment, has destroyed the energy of her national character. The policy of the mother country has strongly co-operated with these causes to degrade the political condition, of Mexico, and to discourage her manufactures. They have stifled that spirit of inquiry, and prevented the effects of emulation and the introduction of foreign improvements, which would have been the inevitable consequence of an unrestrained intercourse with other countries. I saw but one newspaper in the province of New-Mexico; they have no description of books, except a few religious works. They are profoundly ignorant of what is going on in the other parts of the world; and, I venture to say, that the military fame even of Gen. Jackson, has never reached the ears of half a dozen persons in the town of Santa Fe.—Maternal jealousy and ecclesiastical influence, have removed from the people every means of information, and prevented their improvement in every art and every science. Consequently, although necessity has limited their artificial wants, they have not, within themselves, all the necessaries and conveniences of life. Iron is difficult to be obtained, and sells at $100 per cwt although the country abounds in ore. Woollen goods are scarce and dear, yet the internal provinces produce twice the quantity of wool necessary to clothe their inhabitants. All plates, dishes, bowls, water vessels, and every description of casting, are supplied by a substitute, manufactured from clay, by the civilized Indians.—This ware is superior of its kind, and is the invention of the aborigines. They are almost entirely destitute of artisans' tools, of almost every description, and their implements of agriculture, such as carts, ploughs, harrows, yokes, spades, &c. are universally destitute of the least advantage of iron work. Their spinning is done by the sole use of a wooden spindle, operated by a twirl of the thumb and finger. These particulars are in themselves too trifling for enumeration; but when considered in relation to the late administration of the government and the condition of the people, and the practical consequences to be deduced by statesmen, they become more important. From them, also, may be inferred the variety and extent of supplies demanded by that market. It will be remembered that I speak of New-Mexico only, to which my personal observation was limited. Report speaks more favorably of the condition of the other internal provinces.

The natural resources of the country are abundant, and I regret that my means of information do not enable me to state them with precision. The exports of New-Mexico consist of silver, copper, tobacco, buffalo robes, and dressed skins of the two last of which articles she purchases from the Indians. She receives in return, the manufactures and brandy of the *Passo*, and specie. The trade leaves a clear profit in favor of the province of more than $300,000. It has, for some past, been obstructed and diminished by differences with the Indians. At present she maintains peace with all the adjacent tribes, which will render this commerce more brisk and profitable.

New-Biscay, Sonora, and Smaloa have numerous and extensive gold and silver mines. The embarrasments of the revolution, and the unsettled state of the government, have rendered them less propuctive than they were previous to that period. The interruption of the regular course of business, occasioned by political changes, has caused some not to be worked. The inundation has driven the workmen from others of great value. Enterprise, encouragement, the use of suitable machinery, will at no distant day, give a vast increase to this description of our sources. I am informed that two hundred and thirteen mines have, at different times been worked, in the internal provinces; but of the annual amount of metal produced or coined, I am entirely ignorant.

In connexion with this subject, it may be proper to mention a valuable branch of business in that country, which is exclusively engrossed by American citizens—I mean the fur business. The intrepidity and enterprise of those engaged in this lucrative pursuit, have justly gained them the admiration both of the Mexicans and the Indians. Previous to the last winter, their excursions were confined to the Snowy Mountains, and the waters of the Rio del Norte. During the last winter, they descended the western slope of our continent, and accumulated treasures on the waters of the Pacific. During the present season their operations are on a more enlarged scale, their numbers having received a triple increase. A majority of them left Taos, near the Rio del Norte, about the first of August, intending to go westward thirty days journey, probably seven hundred miles, before they established quarters. They would then diverge, in parties of three or four, wherever prospects of success might invite them. In those regions of solitude the buffalo again become abundant. With ordinary success, the proceeds of the present season will amount to at least forty thousand dollars.—This calculation is based upon the supposition that each individual will procure one hundred and fifty pounds of beaver; and a single individual has procured in one season upwards of four hundred pounds. Our pioneers are already on the Mississippi, and will soon be on the coast of the Pacific, and at the mouth of the Colombia. The employment, however, is attended with much privation, labor and hazard.

[The line, or road to Mexico, traversed by the traders, runs through the country inhabited by the Osages, Kansas, Pawnees, Arapahoes, Snakes, Kiaways, Camanches, and Appaches. The Pawnees and Camanches have, at different times, attacked the traders, and committed some murders and robberies. The United States have extended neither protection nor favor to the trade, except that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs granted licenses to some of the traders, and the Receiver of the Land Office at Franklin now receives Mexican dollars in payment for lands. Mr. Storrs thinks a road, traced from some point near Fort Osage, to the Arkansas, would be beneficial. It should be marked by mounds of earth, at proper distances, so as to be easily pursued; bridges could not be kept in repair. the circumstance of packers having always passed without difficulty, and of twenty-three wagons having performed the route without much detention, shows that bridges are not absolutely necessary. A garrison on the Arkansas might be useful in some points of view, but would be objectionable in others. It would be difficult to sustain it, as he doubts whether, on account of the aridness of the soil and the lateness of the rains, agriculture would succeed without artificial irrigation. "Another objection is, that the buffalo will entirely leave a country traversed by white people, which they will not do for Indians. This fact might be reasonably doubted, were it not satisfactorily proved by experience." And the Indians would be likely to look with hostile feelings upon an establishment that would deprive them of the means of support and commerce which the buffalo affords them. He recommends the appointment of two agents, one to reside at Chihuahua, the seat of government of the internal provinces, with powers to negotiate respecting the duty; the other, to reside at Santa Fe, to urge an improvement of the road across the mountains, to treat with the Indians, &c. This measure, he thinks would be of great advantage to the Mexicans, and promote the cause of liberty in a sister republic. "Few people," Mr. Storrs concludes, "have manifested more enterprise and perseverance than those engaged in the traffic. One company went out in February, another in May, the third in August, to trade with the Mexican Indians, and the fourth in November. The last will encounter the storms of winter in an open country, and without shelter. They will probably winter on the Arkansas, in which event they will have to subsist their animals on the inner bark of the cottonwood, to procure which they took drawing knives. Danger privation, heat, and cold, are equally ineffectual in checking their career of enterprise and adventure. The next caravan will leave Missouri about the first of May ensuing.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864

12,120 Prizes. $203,820
22,100 Blanks.

TICKETS $7.
Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Bayard Ernest,
Iron Founder.

Pitt Township, Jan. 21.—3*

PITTSBURGH.
FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1825.

On Tuesday last, on motion of Richard Biddle, Esq., WILLIAM SNOWDEN was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the several courts of Allegheny county.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

At our present term of Oyer and Terminer, *J. M'Coul*, who for some time past has been imprisoned in the Jail of this county, for the Murder of his wife, was arraigned for trial. Notwithstanding the many idle and extravagant reports which had spread throughout the county, the testimony offered on behalf of the prosecution scarcely created a suspicion as to the guilt of the prisoner. The council for the commonwealth having concluded the examination of the 4th witness, stated candidly to the court their views in regard to the prosecution, and that they did not conceive it their duty to urge the case any farther upon the consideration of the court and jury. The prisoner was of course acquitted by the jury before leaving the box. Messrs. Burke and Baldwin were of council for the prisoner. Messrs. R. Wilkins, Att'y Gen, and Mountain, for the commonwealth.

[Communicated.

☞Papers and letters from Washington City are frequently eight or ten days old before they reach this place. We are generally "served with a copy" of the Washington news, in the Philadelphia papers, some days before the original arrives.

Trade between Missouri and Mexico. On moving, in the Senate of the United States, for an inquiry into the expediency of opening a Road from Missouri to Mexico, Mr. Benton, of Missouri, laid before that body the very interesting communication of Mr. Storrs, which we copy to-day. Mr. Benton remarked that Mr. Storrs had formerly been a member of Congress from one of the eastern states, that he was a man of intelligence and integrity, and that his statements might be relied on with the utmost confidence. The geographical, political and commercial information contained in his communication cannot but be gratifying to our readers. What an idea does he convey of the extent of our country and the enterprise of our countrymen!

The time is near at hand, when, according to Mr Clay's pledged word, he is to make good his denunciations against Mr. Adams, for attempting to barter western rights for eastern privileges. This being the case, we are astonished to see it stated in letters in the papers, that Mr. Clay has espoused the cause of Mr. Adams, and ranged himself among the enemies of General Jackson, the candidate of the west! If this be true, we cannot but view it as an ill timed and unfortunate movement on the part of Mr. Clay, especially as the legislature of his own state has just passed a resolution, by an immense majority, requesting their representatives in Congress to vote for General Jackson, when the election is entered into on the 9th of February.

Governor *Clinton's* Message to the Legislature of New-York, just received, is a very able and interesting document, but, being upwards of nine columns, is quite too long for insertion in a weekly paper.—Above two columns are taken up with the important subject of Canals. The Governor says:

"The debt due on account of the canals and the subsidiary works, is $7,467,770 99, of which $1,525,270 99 bear an interest of five per cent, and the residue an interest of six per cent, making an aggregate annual interest of $375,823 55. The revenue from the tolls the present year, will exceed $1,000,000 and the duties on salt $200,000, which, with the other sources of income belonging to the canal fund, will in all probability, produce an excess of revenue above the interest of the canal debt, of near $300,000.

It is believed that next year the revenue will be nearly double, if the Erie canal arrives to the lake in due season, and as progressive expansion will be commensurate with the prosperity of the state and the growth of our country. From these data, a just estimate may be made of the rapid operation of a judicious sinking fund in extinguishing the whole debt, and of the prospective fiscal resources of the state.

It is estimated that 10,000 boats have passed at the junction of the Erie and Champlain canals, within the last season. Boats with commodities, proceed at the rate of 55 miles in 25 hours; and boats with passengers near 100 miles in the same time. As late as the 15th of December, a boat laden with merchandize, arrived at Utica from Albany."

He recommends the appointment of a board for the promotion of internal improvements, and proposes the construction of some twenty or thirty new canals. The primary design, he remarks, of opening a canal navigation from the Ocean to the Great Lakes, will not be fully realized until the waters of Lake Ontario shall be connected with the Erie Canal and Lake Champlain. "The importance of this design will be duly appreciated, when it is understood that the lake coast not only of New-York, but of the United States, is more extensive than the sea coast." He recommends a canal between the St. Lawrence river and and Lake Champlain. An intervening elevation of 900 feet, is an impediment to this canal which he does not appear to think very formidable: "it may be surmounted by locks or inclined planes." He proceeds,

"To unite in the most accommodating manner the waters of Seneca, Cayuga and Canandaigua lakes, and such of the secondary lakes as may be deemed expedient with the Erie canal, is also an object of great importance. A connexion too is desirable between the Delaware and the Hudson; between the upper waters of the Allegheny, Susquehannah, and Genesee rivers; between the Erie canal and the Susquehannah, along the valley of the Chenango river, between the Susquehannah and the Seneca lake; *between the Erie canal at Buffalo, and Allegheny river, at its confluence with Conewango creek;* between Black river and the Erie canal; and between Gravesend Bay, Jamaica Bay, Great South Bay, and Southampton Bay, and across Canoe place to South hold Bay, on Long Island."

He congratulates the legislature on the prospect held out by the "stupendous project," now under consideration in Ohio, of a canal to unite the Ohio river with Lake Erie, "which may be justly considered a prolongation of our Erie canal, and which will connect the Hudson with the Mississippi and convert the most important part of the United States into one vast island." There can be no doubt, he says, but the necessary funds for the undertaking may be procured in New-York, on easy terms. ☞But the reader can scarcely imagine how the canal system is likely to impair or destroy the right of suffrage in New-York, if a change be not made in the constitution! It is thus: In that state, as in this, the right of voting depends on the payment of a tax, and Governor Clinton says the taxes are diminishing, and probably will be altogether unnecessary in a few years, in consequence of the revenue derived from Canals.—He therefore recommends an amendment to the constitution which will enable the citizens to vote without having paid taxes.

President Monroe has transmitted to congress a Message, the substance of which is contained in the following extract:

"I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a control over the public moneys, to a vast amount. If, in the course of my service, it shall appear on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others, for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me, in any instance, as I have believed it to be in many, and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be rendered."

He recommends that his accounts be examined previous to his going out of office, so that, after his retirement, an act for their final adjustment, whether favorable to him or otherwise, may be passed without delay or difficulty.

A long debate took place on this message in the house. The principal difficulty seemed to be, to decide what direction should be given to the subject—whether to refer it to the committee of claims, or to a select committee. Some members opposed going into any investigation, on the ground, that there was room, under present circumstances, for the imputation of improper influence; and that it was improper for congress to assume the business of the accounting officers of the government, before those officers had attempted and failed to make a settlement of the claims in question. The precise nature of the President's claims did not appear from any thing said in debate: some members alleged, without pretending to have any instructions on the subject, that they arose from services, losses, or advances made by Mr. Monroe when he was employed in a diplomatic capacity abroad; others intimated that an investigation was called for by insinuations thrown out in debate last winter.—These insinuations, we believe, were, that the President had not accounted satisfactorily for the expenditure of money intrusted to him as one of the commissioners for repairs or additions to one of the public buildings. The Message was finally referred to a select committee, with instructions to receive from the president any evidences or explanations of his claims, which he may think proper to present, and to lay the same before the house.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor—"Harrisburgh, Jan. 15, 1825.

"The Quack bill, which passed the last Legislature, and was returned to this by the Governor, with his objections, was negatived in the House of Representatives, where it originated, on Monday. Several of last year's members, who voted for the bill then, voted against it now, on account of the potent arguments of the Governor.

"Petitions have been presented against the School bill of the last session, and there is no telling whether violent hands may not be laid on that, altho' the people at their elections for township officers in March have the right of accepting or rejecting it.

"The bill to prolong the time for which judgments shall remain a lien on real estate, was before the House to day for the fourth or fifth time, but did not get through the committee of the whole. Liens, revival of judgments by consent of parties, or by scire facias, are not very inflammatory matters in the abstract; but they have produced an extraordinary degree of heat in this instance. The sentiment of a great majority of the members appears to be favorable to an extension of the time that judgments shall remain a lien from five to ten years; but other details come under review in establishing a new course of judicial proceeding, and in settling these this bill runs great risk of failure.

"On the 17th the committee in Judge Chapman's case will proceed to examine witnesses. On the 24th, the witnesses are to come on in the case of Judge Franklin. I am not informed as to the time when the witnesses in Judge Porter's case are to be forthcoming. The premises will have the desirable effect of prolonging the session. In the districts in which Judges Chapman and Franklin preside their friends are numerous and powerful, as appears by the remonstrances presented against the investigations.

"The United States senator is to be elected, or as a member stated on the floor this day, the members will attempt to elect him, on Monday. Frailey has left the ground, but in his stead we have got John Fox, of Bucks, and James S. Stevenson of your place: the first for Ingham as a matter of course, and the second for Marks,—may be. It is conjectured that Ingham and Darlington will receive greater votes than on any former trial; that Burnside and Marks will be lower than they have been; that Marks will still be the highest; but that the contest will not be decided by the election of any one.

"The prevailing opinion is, that Mr. Shippen, of the assembly, will supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jesse Moore. The people of the district, it is said, wish to have either Mr. Ayres or Mr. Farrelly; but the one is a federal, and the other not a favorite of Governor Shulze, and it follows that neither will be appointed."

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. *Brown*, of Allegheny, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb at the city of Pittsburgh, or at some other place in the western country.

IN SENATE,—January 10.

Mr. Dewart, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the auditor general's report as relates to the expenditures for the year commencing the 1st of December, 1823 and ending with the 30th of November, 1824, reported in part—

That they have examined the several sums paid out for the militia expenses within that time, and find them to be as follows, viz.

Adjutant General's and Brigade Inspectors' pay,	$10417 60½
Disbursements to Adjutant General and Brigade Inspectors,	9187 82½
Sundry other expenses,	10692 83
In all amounting to the *enormous* sum of	$30298 26

Your committee are of opinion, there are items of expense which will well bear a reduction, without any serious injury to the militia system of this commonwealth. They, therefore, would recommend to the serious consideration of the senate the repeal of so much of the militia law passed the 2d of April, 1822, as provides that each regiment shall be entitled to a stand of colors—so much of the 33rd section as relates to colors—the proviso of the 41st section—all the 42d section—the last clause of the 45th section—so much of the 49th section as authorizes the brigade inspector to procure and provide all the necessary colors, drums, files, trumpets and bugles—all the 54th section—so much of the 29th section as will reduce the expense therein allowed—all the 52d section, except the first clause—so much of 55d section, as authorizes the pay of volunteer munitions out of the state funds—all the 46th section—so much of the 73d section as authorizes the brigade inspectors under the order of the adjutant general to repair arms.—They also recommend, that the pay of the brigade inspectors be reduced 20 per cent. And, therefore recommend the following resolution,

Resolved, That the committee on the militia system be instructed to bring in a bill in conformity with this report.

The report was considered and adopted, without amendment—a motion of Mr. Dunlop, to strike out "*enormous*" having failed. *Chron.*

Mr. Burnside, of the senate, has reported against making any alteration in the mode now prescribed by law for taking the acknowledgment of married women to deeds of conveyance.

Married,

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. *George C. Hite*, of Somerset county, to Miss *Louisa Williams*, of Allegheny Town.

On the same day, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. *George Steward*, Jr. (son of Maj. Steward, formerly of this city) to Miss *Agnes Allison*—all of Allegheny county.

NOTICE.

THE *Gentleman* who this day forced the lock and broke open the door of a certain Office in Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets, is requested to call and have the lock repaired, to prevent——the destruction of the books and property in the office.

Jan. 19. It

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest, and probably a higher price than is given by any other person in this place, will be given for good Merchantable WHEAT, at the

Eagle Steam-Mill,
above the Monongahela Bridge.

James Cuddy.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1825 | 3t*

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday, February 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Officers for the ensuing year to be elected.

Geo. G. Wright, Sec.

Jan. 21, 1825.—2t

TO LET,

From the 1st of April next,
TWO BRICK HOUSES
In the Northern Liberties. Apply to
N. Richardson,
Jan 21—3t. *Fourth Street*

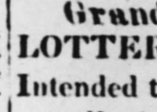
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—DEER SKINS—Fresh, Sweet Roll and Keg BUTTER—CLOVER SEED—FLAX SEED—FLAX and good COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, will be bought, at *Cash Prices*, by

Isaac Harris,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED

20 CRATES, well assorted, large and small Crates QUEENSWARE.
21 Barrels good quality TANNERS' OIL.
2000 lbs best quality English Cast, Blister and Crowley STEEL, and German and Shear and American Blister STEEL.
4000 lbs first and second quality GreenCOFFEE



1 hhd. West India MOLASSES
3 bbls ROSIN.
Beatty's Warranted GUNPOWDER, by the keg.
A good assortment of Birmingham & Mousehole ANVILS—6½ feet German and Cast Steel, and 7 feet Cast Steel MILL-SAWS—Phœnix Factory SHEETINGS, CANDLEWICK and YARN—Diller's, & Richardson's, & Pedan's TOBACCO.
Pittsburgh, Jan 21, 1825.—3t

TO LET,

The Brick Store Room,
CELLAR and VAULT, on the Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now occupied by H. M'Clelland.

ALSO,

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, on Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond, now occupied by S. A. Dubarry.

ALSO,

THE FARM,
One mile from this city, known by the name of Erin-Hill, containing about 40 or 50 acres, on which are situated a two story Frame House and Barn, with Out-Houses complete.

ALSO,

The GARDEN and Two Story DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above.
Possession of the above will be given on the 1st of April. For the terms apply to
John Irwin.

Jan. 21, 1825—tf.

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Grand Masonic Hall LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY,
Intended to be drawn in January.
35 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be drawn.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$2,000	is	$2,000
1 "	1,000	is	1,000
1 "	530	is	530
32 Prizes of	100	is	3,200
32 "	50	is	1,600
32 "	25	is	800
64 "	10	is	640
128 "	5	is	640
2,976 "	2	is	5,952
3,267 Prizes.			$16,362

6,546 Tickets only! being one Blank to a Prize.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination of 35 Numbers—upon the same principles as the 4th and 5th Classes, which have been promptly drawn, and have given perfect satisfaction.

Present Price of Tickets $2 50.

☞Orders for the above Tickets received at the Office of

J. TOWNE,
Corner of Market and Third Streets.
Jan. 21—3t.

For Sale,

The Time of a Negro Girl,
WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.
Inquire of the Editor.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Wightman,
Pittsburgh, Carpenter.
January 21, 1825. 3t.rb

LAND FOR SALE.

8 Tracts of Depreciation Lands,
IN Deer and Indiana townships, viz.—Five Tracts in Deer, Nos. 179, 180, 185, 189, and 190,—And three in Indiana, Nos. 29, 30, and 65, all in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Puckety Creek.

Alex. Logan,
Agent for the Proprietors.
Jan. 21, 1825.—4t.

CONTINUED LUCK
ATTENDS THE
HOME OF FORTUNE,
CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, January 14, 1825.

Ninth Report of the Drawing
OF THE THIRD
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

No. *16837, a prize of		$1000
*9456, 2480, 4708, 14943, prizes of		100
*17564, 3643, 5737, 16706,		50
And 191 prizes of		10

All the prizes thus * marked remained on hand at Conine's Office, and might all have been purchased of him for the sum of $36, any time before the drawing of the afternoon of the 13th.—Although Conine is well pleased to participate in the favors of Fortune, yet he will be equally well pleased to deal them out to his kind friends and patrons—he therefore hopes, by their making a general application to him for chances, that he shall in a few days have the satisfaction of serving them with the handsome sums of

$40,000, $20,000, 3 of $10,000,
Besides 7000, 5000s, 4000, 3000s, 2300s, 1000s, &c.

Tickets still continue at the following low rate:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

The Drawing of the University Lottery, New Series, takes place on Tuesday, 25th inst. Price of Tickets $7. WholeCertificates $58 50, Halves $28 25, Quarters 14 62, Eighths $7 31

The Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, takes place on Thursday, the 27th instant. Tickets now $5, but will rise on the 25th to $6. Whole Certificates $33, Halves $16 50, Quarters $8 25, Eighths $4 12½. The lucky numbers in each Lottery are, as usual, to be had, in great variety, at

CONINE'S
HOME OF FORTUNE,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Where the fortunate will always be paid the cash for their prizes as soon as drawn.

Full Schemes of each Lottery above to be had at CONINE'S OFFICE

Distant adventurers may advantageously forward their orders to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
Jan. 21, 1825.

HIGHEST PRIZE
40,000 DOLLARS!
Splendid Scheme,
Now Drawing in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW Drawing regularly EVERY WEEK, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

Scheme.

1 of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 of	20,000	is	20,000
1 of	10,000	is	10,000
2 of	5,000	is	10,000
30 of	1,000	is	30,000
20 of	500	is	10,000
50 of	100	is	5,000
100 of	50	is	5,000
5000 of	10	is	50,000
Amounting to			$180,000

Every Prize payable in CASH, which, *as usual*, at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn. This lottery is the most brilliant in the United States, and from the unusual number of PRIZES OF MAGNITUDE YET FLOATING, each day produces a handsome distribution. Only twelve drawings remain to complete the Scheme. The great Capitals of $40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. still remain undrawn

Tickets	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE,

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST STATE LOTTERIES (100,000 dollars, 2 of 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000 dollars, &c.) were sold, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

☞ORDERS from any part of the United States, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, Jr.
Baltimore.

ADVENTURERS at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their Remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their Orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in some other brilliant Lottery which may be then about to draw.

Jan. 21, 1825—3t.

TO LET,

And possession given the first day of April next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied as the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

An Ordinance

For the appointment of a Wharf Master, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any vessel whose tonnage shall be more than five tons, and which shall land at any of the public wharves or landing places within the city, for the purpose of loading or unloading, for each and every time the said vessel shall so land, the owner, or owners, master or supercarco of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master, the sum of five cents for each and every ton contained in the measurement of said vessel, (which tonnage shall be ascertained by the wharf master either by measurement, or other means satisfactory to him;) and if any vessel shall remain at any of the public wharves or landing places as aforesaid for a longer term than forty-eight hours (Sundays excepted) for each and every twenty four hours the said vessel shall so remain, the owner or owners, master or supercargo of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master the sum of one cent for each and every ton contained in the measurement of the said vessel: and it shall be the duty of the master or owner of any vessel which shall land as aforesaid, to remove the same to whatever station the wharf master may or shall direct the said vessel to load or unload; and each and every owner or owners, master or supercargo of any vessel, as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, or any of the aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the herein after described portions of the Monongahela beach shall be the landing places allotted for the different kinds of boats, to wit:—From Grant street to one hundred and fifty feet below the Monongahela bridge, shall be the landing for Farmer and Family boats—from thence to the south-east end of the Market street wharf shall be the landing for Keel, Barge, and Flat boats, which are engaged in the freighting business—from thence to Ferry street shall be the landing for Steam boats—from Ferry street to Redoubt alley shall also be a landing for Farmer and Family boats—and from thence to Penn street shall be the landing for the repairing of boats, for keeping boats which are for sale, and also for such boats as are not landing for the purpose of loading and unloading: and each and every owner or owners, master, agent or super cargo of any vessel, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of three dollars, with costs of suit.

Sec 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid* That any boat kept for sale, or any boat which shall occupy the landing not for the purpose of loading or unloading, the owner, owners, master, agent or supercargo of said boat, shall pay to the wharf-master, the sum of 25 cents for each and every month the said boat shall have remained at the landing, as provided in the second section of this ordinance; and each and every owner or agent of said vessel who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of one dollar, with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That farmers coming with the produce of their farms, for the purpose of exposing the same for sale; and also farmers who are ascending or descending the river, may land, unload or reload their boats and depart without being subject to the payment of wharfage. But if any of the said boats shall remain a longer term than thirty-six hours, Sundays excepted, or engage to take freight, such boats shall be subject to the provision of the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Select and Common Councils shall, at their first meeting after the passing of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, on the day appointed for choosing the Mayor and other City Officers, and in the same manner, choose one suitable person of the city of Pittsburgh as Wharf Master, who, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined on him; and he shall also take an oath or affirmation before the Mayor or Recorder, that he will well and truly, to the best of his knowledge, perform the duties of Wharf Master.

Sec. 6. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Wharf Master shall provide suitable books, at the expense of the city—he shall keep a register of the arrival and departure of all vessels engaged in the freighting business, to and from the city, and as far as is convenient, keep an aggregate account of the freight of each vessel. He shall keep a regular account of all moneys received; and on the first Monday in each and every month, pay to the City Treasurer, two-thirds of the moneys he shall have received during the preceding month, retaining the other one third as a compensation in full for his services. He shall exhibit his books and accounts to any joint committee that may be appointed by the Councils for the purpose of examining the same. He shall point out the place for boats to load and unload, and he may permit, if he should think it expedient, boats to land for the purpose of loading and unloading, contrary to the provisions of the second section of this Ordinance—and he shall deliver to his successor in office all books and papers pertaining to the office of Wharf-Master.

Sec. 7. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the moneys arising from this Ordinance shall be appropriated for five years for the improvement of the public wharves and landing places.

Sec. 8. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of any Ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law the 7th day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Council.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Sel. Council.*
Jan. 21.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix,
Jan. 14, 1825—3t. *Farmer, Ross township.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1825.

On Tuesday last, on motion of Richard Biddle, Esq., WILLIAM SNOWDEN was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the several courts of Allegheny county.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

At our present term of Oyer and Terminer, *J. M'Coal*, who for some time past has been imprisoned in the Jail of this county, for the Murder of his wife, was arraigned for trial. Notwithstanding the many idle and extravagant reports which had spread throughout the county, the testimony offered on behalf of the prosecution scarcely created a suspicion as to the guilt of the prisoner. The council for the commonwealth having concluded the examination of the 4th witness, stated candidly to the court their views in regard to the prosecution, and that they did not conceive it their duty to urge the case any farther upon the consideration of the court and jury. The prisoner was of course acquitted by the jury before leaving the box. Messrs. Burke and Baldwin were of council for the prisoner. Messrs. R. Wilkins, Atty Gen., and Mountam, for the commonwealth.

[Communicated.

☞Papers and letters from Washington City are frequently eight or ten days old before they reach this place. We are generally "served with a copy" of the Washington news, in the Philadelphia papers, some days before the original arrives.

Trade between Missouri and Mexico. On moving, in the Senate of the United States, for an inquiry into the expediency of opening a Road from Missouri to Mexico, Mr. Benton, of Missouri, laid before that body the very interesting communication of Mr. Storrs, which we copy to-day. Mr. Benton remarked that Mr. Storrs had formerly been a member of Congress from one of the eastern states, that he was a man of intelligence and integrity, and that his statements might be relied on with the utmost confidence. The geographical, political and commercial information contained in his communication cannot but be gratifying to our readers. What an idea does he convey of the extent of our country and the enterprise of our countrymen!

The time is near at hand, when, according to Mr Clay's pledged word he is to make good his denunciations against Mr. Adams, for attempting to barter western rights for eastern privileges. This being the case, we are astonished to see it stated in letters in the papers, that Mr. Clay has espoused the cause of Mr. Adams, and ranged himself among the enemies of General Jackson, the candidate of the west! If this be true, we cannot but view it as an ill timed and unfortunate movement on the part of Mr. Clay, especially as the legislature of his own state has just passed a resolution, by an immense majority, requesting their representatives in Congress to vote for General Jackson, when the election is entered into on the 9th of February.

Governor *Clinton's* Message to the Legislature of New-York, just received, is a very able and interesting document, but, being upwards of nine columns, is quite too long for insertion in a weekly paper.—Above two columns are taken up with the important subject of Canals. The Governor says:

"The debt due on account of the canals and the subsidiary works, is $7,467,770 99, of which $1,525,270 99 bear an interest of five per cent. and the residue an interest of six per cent, making an aggregate annual interest of $375,823 55. The revenue from the tolls the present year, will exceed $310,000, and the duties on salt $100,000, which, with the other sources of income belonging to the canal fund, will in all probability, produce an excess of revenue above the interest of the canal debt, of near $300,000.

It is believed that next year the revenue will be nearly double, if the Erie canal arrives to the lake in due season, and as progressive expension will be commensurate with the prosperity of the state and the growth of our country. From these data, a just estimate may be made of the rapid operation of a judicious sinking fund in extinguishing the whole debt, and of the prospective fiscal resources of the state.

It is estimated that 10,000 boats have passed at the junction of the Erie and Champlain canals, within the last season. Boats with commodities, proceed at the rate of 55 miles in 25 hours; and boats with passengers near 100 miles in the same time. As late as the 15th of December, a boat laden with merchandise, arrived at Utica from Albany."

He recommends the appointment of a board for the promotion of internal improvements, and proposes the construction of some twenty or thirty new canals. The primary design, he remarks, of opening a canal navigation from the Ocean to the Great Lakes, will not be fully realized until the waters of Lake Ontario shall be connected with the Erie Canal and Lake Champlain. "The importance of this design will be duly appreciated, when it is understood that the lake coast not only of New-York, but of the United States, is more extensive than the sea coast." He recommends a canal between the St. Lawrence river and and Lake Champlain. An intervening elevation of 900 feet, is an impediment to this canal which he does not appear to think very formidable: "it may be surmounted by locks or inclined planes." He proceeds,

"To unite in the most accommodating manner the waters of Seneca, Cayuga and Canandaigua lakes, and such of the secondary lakes as may be deemed expedient with the Erie canal, is also an object of great importance. A connexion too is desirable between the Delaware and the Hudson; between the upper waters of the Allegheny, Susquehannah, and Genesee rivers; between the Erie canal and the Susquehanna; along the valley of the Chemango river, between the Susquehannah and the Seneca lake; *between the Erie canal at Buffalo, and Allegheny river, at its confluence with Conewango creek*; between Black river and the Erie canal; and between Gravesend Bay, Jamaica Bay, Great South Bay, and Southampton Bay, and across Canoe place to South hold Bay, on Long Island."

He congratulates the legislature on the prospect held out by the "stupendous project," now under consideration in Ohio, of a canal to unite the Ohio river with Lake Erie, "which may be justly considered a prolongation of our Erie canal, and which will connect the Hudson with the Mississippi and convert the most important part of the United States into one vast island." There can be no doubt, he says, but the necessary funds for the undertaking may be procured in New-York, on easy terms. ☞But the reader can scarcely imagine how the canal system is likely to impair or destroy the right of suffrage in New-York, if a change be not made in the constitution! It is thus: In that state, as in this, the right of voting depends on the payment of a tax, and Governor Clinton says the taxes are diminishing, and probably will be altogether unnecesary in a few years, in consequence of the revenue derived from Canals.—He therefore recommends an amendment to the constitution which will enable the citizens to vote without having paid taxes.

President Monroe has transmitted to congress a Message, the substance of which is contained in the following extract:

"I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a control over the public moneys, to a vast amount. If, in the course of my service, it shall appear on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others, for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me, in any instance, as I have believed it to be in many, and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be rendered."

He recommends that his accounts be examined previous to his going out of office, so that, after his retirement, an act for their final adjustment, whether favorable to him or otherwise, may be passed without delay or difficulty.

A long debate took place on this message in the house. The principal difficulty seemed to be, to decide what direction should be given to the subject—whether to refer it to the committee of claims, or to a select committee. Some members opposed going into any investigation, on the ground, that there was room, under present circumstances, for the imputation of improper influence; and that it was improper for congress to assume the business of the accounting officers of the government, before those officers had attempted and failed to make a settlement of the claims in question. The precise nature of the President's claims did not appear from any thing said in debate: some members alleged, without pretending to have any instructions on the subject, that they arose from services, losses, or advances made by Mr. Monroe when he was employed in a diplomatic capacity abroad; others intimated that an investigation was called for by insinuations thrown out in debate last winter—These insinuations, we believe, were, that the President had not accounted satisfactorily for the expenditure of money intrusted to him as one of the commissioners for repairs or additions to one of the public buildings. The Message was finally referred to a select committee, with instructions to receive from the president any evidences or explanations of his claims, which he may think proper to present, and to lay the same before the house.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor—"Harrisburgh, Jan. 15, 1825.

"The Quack bill, which passed the last Legislature, and was returned to this by the Governor, with his objections, was negatived in the House of Representatives, where it originated, on Monday. Several of last year's members, who voted for the bill then, voted against it now, on account of the potent arguments of the Governor.

"Petitions have been presented against the School bill of the last session, and there is no telling whether violent hands may not be laid on that, altho' the people at their elections for township officers in March have the right of accepting or rejecting it.

"The bill to prolong the time for which judgments shall remain a lien on real estate, was before the House to day for the fourth or fifth time, but did not get through the committee of the whole. Liens, revival of judgments by consent of parties, or by scire facias, are not very inflammatory matters in the abstract; but they have produced an extraordinary degree of heat in this instance. The sentiment of a great majority of the members appears to be favorable to an extension of the time that judgments shall remain a lien from five to ten years; but other details come under review in establishing a new course of judicial proceeding, and in settling these this bill runs great risk of failure.

"On the 17th the committee in Judge Chapman's case will proceed to examine witnesses. On the 24th, the witnesses are to come on in the case of Judge Franklin. I am not informed as to the time when the witnesses in Judge Porter's case are to be forthcoming. The premises will have the desirable effect of prolonging the session. In the districts in which Judges Chapman and Franklin preside their friends are numerous and powerful, as appears by the remonstrances presented against the investigations.

"The United States senator is to be elected, or as a member stated on the floor this day, the members will attempt to elect him, on Monday. Frailey has left the ground, but in his stead we have got John Fox, of Bucks, and James S. Stevenson of your place: the first for Ingham as a matter of course, and the second for Marks,—may be. It is conjectured that Ingham and Darlington will receive greater votes than on any former trial; that Burnside and Marks will be lower than they have been; that Marks will still be the highest; but that the contest will not be decided by the election of any one.

"The prevailing opinion is, that Mr. Shippen, of the assembly, will supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jesse Moore. The people of the district, it is said, wish to have either Mr. Ayres or Mr. Farrelly; but the one is a federal, and the other not a favorite of Governor Shulze, and it follows that neither will be appointed."

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. *Brown*, of Allegheny, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb at the city of Pittsburgh, or at some other place in the western country.

IN SENATE,—January 10.

Mr. Dewart, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the auditor general's report as relates to the expenditures for the year commencing the 1st of December, 1823 and ending with the 30th of November, 1824, reported in part—

That they have examined the several sums paid out for the militia expenses within that time, and find them to be as follows, viz.

Adjutant General's and Brigade Inspectors' pay, - -	$10417 60½
Disbursements to Adjutant General and Brigade Inspectors, -	9187 82½
Sundry other expenses, -	10692 83
In all amounting to the *enormous* sum of - - - -	$30298 26

Your committee are of opinion, there are items of expense which will well bear a reduction, without any serious injury to the militia system of this commonwealth. They, therefore, would recommend to the serious consideration of the senate the repeal of so much of the militia law passed the 2d of April, 1822, as provides that each regiment shall be entitled to a stand of colors—so much of the 33rd section as relates to colors—the proviso of the 41st section—all the 42d section—the last clause of the 45th section—so much of the 49th section as authorizes the brigade inspector to procure and provide all the necessary colors, drums, fifes, trumpets and bugles—all the 54th section—so much of the 29th section as will reduce the expense therein allowed—all the 52d section, except the first clause—so much of 55d section, as authorizes the pay of volunteer munitions out of the state funds—all the 46th section—so much of the 73d section as authorizes the brigade inspectors under the order of the adjutant general to repair arms—They also recommend, that the pay of the brigade inspectors be reduced 20 per cent. And, therefore recommend the following resolution,

Resolved, That the committee on the militia system be instructed to bring in a bill in conformity with this report.

The report was considered and adopted, without amendment—a motion of Mr. Dunlop, to strike out "*enormous*" having failed. *Chron.*

Mr. Burnside, of the senate, has reported against making any alteration in the mode now prescribed by law for taking the acknowledgment of married women to deeds of conveyance.

Married,

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. *George C. Hite*, of Somerset county, to Miss *Louisa Williams*, of Allegheny Town.

On the same day, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. *George Steward*, Jr. (son of Maj. Steward, formerly of this city) to Miss *Agnes Allison*—all of Allegheny county.

NOTICE.

THE *Gentleman* who this day forced the lock and broke open the door of a certain Office in Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets, is requested to call and have the lock repaired, to prevent——the destruction of the books and property in the office.

Jan 19. 1t

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest, and probably a higher price than is given by any other person in this place, will be given for good Merchantable WHEAT, at the

Eagle Steam-Mill,

above the Monongahela Bridge.

James Cuddy.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1825 3t*

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday, February 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Officers for the ensuing year to be elected

Geo. G. Wright, Sec.

Jan. 21, 1825 —2t

TO LET,

From the 1st of April next,

TWO BRICK HOUSES

In the Northern Liberties. Apply to

N. Richardson,

Jan 21—3t. *Fourth Street*

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—DEER SKINS—Fresh, Sweet Roll and Keg BUTTER—CLOVER SEED—FLAX SEED—FLAX and good COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, will be bought, at *Cash Prices*, by

Isaac Harris,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED

20 CRATES, well assorted, large and small Crates QUEENSWARE.

21 Barrels good quality TANNERS' OIL

2000 lbs best quality English Cast, Blister and Crowley STEEL, and German and Shear and American Blister STEEL.

4000 lbs first and second quality GreenCOFFEE

1 hhd. West India MOLASSES

3 bbls ROSIN.

Beatty's Warranted GUNPOWDER, by the keg

A general assortment of Birmingham & Mousehole ANVILS—6¼ feet German and Cast Steel, and 7 feet Cast Steel MILL-SAWS—Phœnix Factory SHEETINGS, CANDLEWICK and YARN—Diller's, & Richardson's, & Pedan's TOBACCO.

Pittsburgh, Jan 21, 1825—3t

TO LET,

The Brick Store Room,

CELLAR and VAULT, on the Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now occupied by H. M'Clelland.

ALSO,

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, on Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond, now occupied by S. A. Dubarry.

ALSO,

THE FARM,

One mile from this city, known by the name of Erin-Hill, containing about 40 or 50 acres, on which are situated a two story Frame House and Barn, with Out-Houses compiete.

ALSO,

The GARDEN and Two Story DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above.

Possession of the above will be given on the 1st of April. For the terms apply to

John Irwin.

Jan. 21, 1825 —tf.

SIXTH CLASS NEW SERIES,

Grand Masonic Hall LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY,

Intended to be drawn in January.

35 *Numbers—9 Ballots to be drawn.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$2,000	is	$2,000
1 "	1,000	is	1,000
1 "	530	is	530
32 Prizes of	100	is	3,200
32 "	50	is	1,600
32 "	25	is	800
64 "	10	is	640
128 "	5	is	640
2,976 "	2	is	5,952
3,267 Prizes.			$16,362

6,546 Tickets only! being one Blank to a Prize.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination of 35 Numbers—upon the same principles as the 4th and 5th Classes, which have been promptly drawn, and have given perfect satisfaction.

Present Price of Tickets $2 50.

☞Orders for the above Tickets received at the Office of

J. TOWNE,

Corner of Market and Third Streets.

Jan. 21—3t

For Sale,

The Time of a Negro Girl,

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Wightman,

Pittsburgh, Carpenter.

January 21, 1825. 3t.rb

LAND FOR SALE.

8 Tracts of Depreciation Lands,

IN Deer and Indiana townships, viz—Five Tracts in Deer, Nos. 179, 180, 185, 189, and 190,—And three in Indiana, Nos. 29, 30, and 55, all in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Puckety Creek.

Alex. Logan,

Agent for the Proprietors.

Jan. 21, 1825 —4t.

CONTINUED LUCK

ATTENDS THE

HOME OF FORTUNE,

CONINE'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, January 14, 1825.

Ninth Report of the Drawing

OF THE THIRD

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

No. *16837, a prize of	$1000
*9456, 2480, 4708, 14943, prizes of	100
*17554, 3643, 3737, 16706,	50
And 191 prizes of	10

All the prizes thus * marked remained on hand at Conine's Office, and might all have been purchased of him for the sum of $36, any time before the drawing of the afternoon of the 15th.—Although Conine is well pleased to participate in the favors of Fortune, yet he will be equally well pleased to deal them out to his kind friends and patrons—he therefore hopes, by their making a general application to him for chances, that he shall in a few days have the satisfaction of serving them with the handsome sums of

$10,000, $20,000, 3 of $10,000,

Besides 7000, 5000s, 4000, 3000s, 2300s, 1000s, &c.

Tickets still continue at the following low rate:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

The Drawing of the University Lottery, New Series, takes place on Tuesday, 25th inst. Price of Tickets $7. WholeCertificates $58 50. Halves $28 25, Quarters 14 62, Eighths $7 31

The Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, takes place on Thursday, the 27th instant. Tickets now $5, but will rise on the 25th to $6. Whole Certificates $33, Halves $16 50, Quarters $8 25, Eighths $4 12½. The lucky numbers in each Lottery are, as usual, to be had, in great variety, at

CONINE'S

HOME OF FORTUNE,

No. 32, Market st. near the Centre Market,

Where the fortunate will always be paid the cash for their prizes as soon as drawn.

Full Schemes of each Lottery above to be had at CONINE'S OFFICE

Distant adventurers may advantageously forward their orders to

WM C. CONINE, Baltimore.

Jan. 21, 1825.

HIGHEST PRIZE

40,000 DOLLARS!

Splendid Scheme,

Now Drawing in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND,

NOW Drawing regularly EVERY WEEK, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

Scheme.

1 of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 of	20,000	is	20,000
1 of	10,000	is	10,000
2 of	5,000	is	10,000
30 of	1,000	is	30,000
20 of	500	is	10,000
50 of	100	is	5,000
100 of	50	is	5,000
5000 of	10	is	50,000
Amounting to			$180,000

Every Prize payable in CASH, which, *as usual*, at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn. This lottery is the most brilliant in the United States, and from the unusual number of PRIZES OF MAGNITUDE YET FLOATING, each day produces a handsome distribution. Only twelve drawings remain to complete the Scheme. The great Capitals of $40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. still remain undrawn

Tickets	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE,

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST STATE LOTTERIES (100,000 dollars, 2 of 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000 dollars, &c.) were sold, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

☞ORDERS from any part of the United States, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Baltimore.

ADVENTURERS at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their Remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their Orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in some other brilliant Lottery which may be then about to draw.

Jan. 21, 1825—3t.

TO LET,

And possession given the first day of April next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied as the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen,

John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

An Ordinance

For the appointment of a Wharf Master, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any vessel whose tonnage shall be more than five tons, and which shall land at any of the public wharves or landing places within the city, for the purpose of loading or unloading, for each and every time the said vessel shall so land, the owner, or owners, master or supercarco of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master, the sum of five cents for each and every ton contained in the measurement of said vessel, (which tonnage shall be ascertained by the wharf master either by measurement, or other means satisfactory to him;) and if any vessel shall remain at any of the public wharves or landing places as aforesaid for a longer term than forty-eight hours (Sundays excepted) for each and every twenty four hours the said vessel shall so remain, the owner or owners, master or supercargo of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master the sum of one cent for each and every ton contained in the measurement of the said vessel: and it shall be the duty of the master or owner of any vessel which shall land as aforesaid, to remove the same to whatever station the wharf master may or shall direct the said vessel to load or unload; and each and every owner or owners, master or supercargo of any vessel, as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, or any of the aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the herein after described portions of the Monongahela beach shall be the landing places allotted for the different kinds of boats, to wit:—From Grant street to one hundred and fifty feet below the Monongahela bridge, shall be the landing for Farmer and Family boats—from thence to the south-east end of the Market street wharf shall be the landing for Keel, Barge, and Flat boats, which are engaged in the freighting business—from thence to Ferry street shall be the landing for Steam boats—from Ferry street to Redoubt alley shall also be a landing for Farmer and Family boats—and from thence to Penn street shall be the landing for the repairing of boats, for keeping boats which are for sale, and also for such boats as are not landing for the purpose of loading and unloading: and each and every owner or owners, master, agent or super cargo of any vessel, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of three dollars, with costs of suit

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid* That any boat kept for sale, or any boat which shall occupy the landing not for the purpose of loading or unloading, the owner, owners, master, agent or supercargo of said boat, shall pay to the wharf-master, the sum of 25 cents for each and every month the said boat shall have remained at the landing, as provided in the second section of this ordinance; and each and every owner or agent of said vessel who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of one dollar, with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That farmers coming with the produce of their farms, for the purpose of exposing the same for sale; and also farmers who are ascending or descending the river, may land, unload or reload their boats and depart without being subject to the payment of wharfage. But if any of the said boats shall remain a longer term than thirty-six hours, Sundays excepted, or engage to take freight, such boats shall be subject to the provision of the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Select and Common Councils shall, at their first meeting after the passing of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, on the day appointed for choosing the Mayor and other City Officers, and in the same manner, choose one suitable person of the city of Pittsburgh as Wharf Master, who, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined on him; and he shall also take an oath or affirmation before the Mayor or Recorder, that he will well and truly, to the best of his knowledge, perform the duties of Wharf Master.

Sec. 6. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Wharf Master shall provide suitable books, at the expense of the city—he shall keep a register of the arrival and departure of all vessels engaged in the freighting business, to and from the city, and as far as is convenient, keep an aggregate account of the freight of each vessel. He shall keep a regular account of all moneys received; and on the first Monday in each and every month, pay to the City Treasurer, two-thirds of the moneys he shall have received during the preceding month, retaining the other one third as a compensation in full for his services. He shall exhibit his books and accounts to any joint committee that may be appointed by the Councils for the purpose of examining the same. He shall point out the place for boats to load and unload, and he may permit, if he should think it expedient, boats to land for the purpose of loading and unloading, contrary to the provisions of the second section of this Ordinance—and he shall deliver to his successor in office all books and papers pertaining to the office of Wharf-Master.

Sec. 7. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the moneys arising from this Ordinance shall be appropriated for five years for the improvement of the public wharves and landing places.

Sec. 8. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of any Ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law the 7th day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Prest. Com. Council.

ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Council.*

James Ross,

Prest. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Sel. Council.*

Jan. 21.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix,

Jan. 14, 1825—3t. *Farmer, Ross township.*

416

Poetry.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

AN EPISODE,

Inscribed to Miss ——, on reading her Poetry, published in the Gazette, of Friday, the 18th inst.

Stay not thy lyre, fair maid! the theme prolong
That faultless signs in thy harmonious song.
Sing of the feelings budding in the heart,
In its young spring, when all its blossoms start;
Pour out thy soul in the impassioned lay,
And form bright rainbows in its pearly spray;
Paint the gay images of love and truth,
And know none other in thy gentle youth.
Scan not those features, which, in riper years,
Still mock our visions fled, our present tears;
But taste the pleasures infant Fancy yields,
Nor seek for lovelier flowers or fairer fields.
The buds, in youth, where blooming parterres grow—
Beyond these precincts all is winter's snow.
Who offers all the rapture life can give,
And makes us live to wish, and wish to live.

Take from the mind this active power of her's,
And chain it down to fact, as fast occurs,—
Fettered to earth, how tedious were dull time,
That lingers now, though chased by Fancy's chime!
Where then our hopes, on better worlds that rest,
Our hopes to be, our prospects to be blest!

Strike then, again, that plaintive lyre of thine,
Thou favored votress at Erato's shrine.
The theme of youth, the theme of love renew,
And sprinkle all its joys with Fancy's dew.
Teach maids to love and mankind to adore,
For what can those ask less, or these do more?
Be then the Sappho of this tuneless age,
And "live immortal in the deathless page."
Make me thy Phaon. In some happy isle,
Let us in song the ling'ring hours beguile;
Kiss the gay goblet crown'd with rosy wine,
And weave our arbor with the cluster'd vine.
There sit, on some lone hill or rocky coast,
And stray to that bright star we love the most.
There sit and sing till time's last sand is run,
And end in joy the life that love begun.

AN ADMIRER OF HER GENIUS.

SONG.

Written for the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by the Rev. Mr. PIERPONT, of Boston, and sung by Mr. Brown, of Bridgewater.

The *Pilgrim Fathers*—where are they?
The waves that brought them o'er,
Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray,
As they break along the shore;
Still roll in the bay, as they rolled that day,
When the *May-Flower* moored below,
When the sea around was black with storms,
And white the shore with snow.
Chorus—Still roll in the bay, as they rolled that day, &c.

The mists that wrapped the Pilgrim's sleep,
Still brood upon the tide;
And his rocks yet keep their watch by the deep,
To stay its waves of pride.
But the snow-white sail, that he gave to the gale
When the heavens looked dark, is gone;—
As an angel's wing, through an opening cloud,
Is seen, and then withdrawn.
Chorus—It is gone from the bay, where it spread that day, &c.

The Pilgrim exile—sainted name!
The hill, whose icy brow
Rejoiced, when he came, in the morning's flame,
In the morning's flame burns now,
And the moon's cold light, as it lay that night
On the hill-side and the sea,
Still lies where he laid his houseless head;—
But the Pilgrim—where is he?
Chorus—He is not in the bay, as he was that day, &c.

The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest.
When Summer 's throned on high,
And the world's warm breast is in verdure dress't,
Go, stand on the hill where they lie.
The earliest ray of the golden day,
On that hallow'd spot is cast;
And the evening's sun, when his race is run,
Looks kindly on that spot last.
Chorus—Not such was the ray that he shed that day, &c.

The Pilgrim *spirit* has not fled;
It walks in noon's broad light;
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead,
With the holy stars, by night.
It watches the bed of the brave who have bled,
And shall guard this ice-bound shore, [lay,
Till the waves of the bay, where the *May-Flower*
Shall foam and freeze no more.
Chorus—It watches the bed of the brave who have bled, &c.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Misses M'Arthur,

Respectfully announce that they have opened a

Boarding and Day School,

In Third Street, between Market & Wood.

THEY trust they may be found successful in their endeavors to promote the moral, literary, and general improvement of the Young Ladies committed to their care. Their system of instruction comprehends all that is necessary in a polite and useful education, and their plans are such as are most approved and adopted in the first establishments of a similar kind in Europe.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—3t*

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies an Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Byrne,

Jan. 7, 1825—3t. *Dyer, Pittsburgh.*

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND. FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

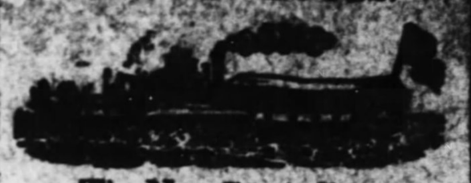
Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

Justices' Blanks

For sale at this Office.

FOR ST. LOUIS.



The New Steam Boat,

WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next, and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants, or to

A. Way & Co.

ALSO---The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,

CAPT. SCOTT,

Will leave this place about the 10th of March next.

For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New-Orleans,)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

INDIANA,

Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations.) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Young.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Pride.

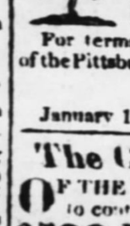
TWO FRAME HOUSES, in Front street, between Grant street and Cherry Alley, now occupied by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Freeman.

The STORE & DWELLING in Wood street, between Second and Third Sts now occupied by Messrs R. & J. Towne

THE BRICK HOUSE in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, now occupied by Mr. Spencer.

THE BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Spencer's, now occupied by Mr. Todd.

AN OUT LOT, of about 10 Acres, near to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.



A FARM, of about 100 Acres, On Coal-Hill, near to Birmingham, now in the tenure of Mr. Brock. Possession given on the 1st of April.

For terms apply to Mr. Cochran, at the store of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, or to

George Poe, Jr.

January 14, 1825.—tf.

The Commanding Officer

OF THE ARSENAL, near Pittsburgh, wishes to contract for

500 Musket Stocks, and
750 Rifle Stocks,

Of Black Walnut, and sawed to pattern, to be delivered by the last of March next: 500 of the former to be seasoned, if convenient. He will receive Proposals, in writing, for the above, till the 31st instant.

Jan. 14—3t.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.

January 3d. 1825.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a Dividend of *Three per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 12th instant.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer.

Jan. 14—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said judges have appointed Monday the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of us and our respective creditors, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be respectively discharged.

John Vandivender,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of said city, Laborer.
Isaac Shunk,
Of Pitt township, Gunsmith.
Matthew Rankin,
Of Washington county, Farmer.

Jan. 14, 1825.—3t.s.n.

WANTED TO RENT,

BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty Sts. with rooms convenient for a small family and a Stable. Inquire at this office.

December 10.

Edward J. & Russell A. Roberts,

ATTORNIES

AT

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

Maynard & Noyes'

INK POWDER

AND

LIQUID INK.

IF any are still unacquainted with the great superiority and unexampled reputation of these articles, they are invited to read the following highly respectable testimony to the fact, and to make trial for themselves. The importance of having the very best of Writing Ink is too well known to be mentioned. This kind has been in use six years, and the testimony respecting it is the same from all parts of the country. When the best judges among our Registers of Deeds, Scriveners, Writing Masters, Officers of Banks, and of Public Offices, unite in saying, that they have found a better article than they ever before used, it is evident, that no one need be troubled any longer with bad Ink.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr. John Fisk, Clerk of Superior Court and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.

I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use.

JOHN FISK.

Middletown, Dec. 30, 1823.

U. S. Armory, Springfield, Oct. 21, 1823.

I certify, that I have used, during the past year, Writing Ink, made from Powder manufactured by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, of Boston, and that I have found it far superior for use to Walkden's British Ink Powder, or any other that I have ever made use of.

W. F. WOLCOTT.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City.

Messrs. MAYNARD & NOYES.

Gentlemen,—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing. O. CARR,

April 10, 1824. Cashier.

I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink

ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office.

Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes*, Chemists and Druggists, 39 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.

The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. ANDERSON & CO.

Who are authorized to warrant it.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—5t.

DYING AND SCOURING.

Jo BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gare auld claes look a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 eo1y.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth; and that the said Court have appointed the 7th day of February next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James J. Neel,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.

January 14, 1825.—3t*.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Dorrington Pennington,
Now of Wilkins township, Farmer.

Jan. 14—3t.n.n

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that said court have appointed Monday, the seventh day of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend. JEREMIAH CROWLY,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

January 14—3t.

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Plum township, near Turtle Creek,

An old RED COW, marked with the letters D. W. on her right horn, and having some white on her breast, bag, and near the end of her tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John King.

Jan. 14, 1825—3t*

RICH'D. B. BARKER
AND
ROBT. WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE their Offices in Fourth street, between Penn and Grant streets. They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.

Dec. 24—3m*

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Little,
Saddler, Corner of Market and Water Streets.

December 24—t1F.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Rags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

An Ordinance

Providing for the Inspection of Salt.

SECTION I. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That an Inspector of Salt shall be yearly elected, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, injoint meeting assembled, on the day appointed by law for the election of Mayor.

SEC. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of said Inspector to inspect and examine all Salt, in barrels, exposed in this city for sale, and mark the quality, 1st, 2d, &c. &c.; and that said Inspector be furnished with a Brand, and all other instruments appertaining to his office, at the expense of the city, all of which instruments, in case of his death, resignation, or removal from office, are to be delivered over to his successor in office or the Mayor of the city.

SEC. III. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the compensation of said Inspector shall be as follows: for every barrel of Salt, not exceeding 50, marked, branded, and inspected, he shall receive two cents; for every barrel exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100, he shall receive one and one half cent, and for every barrel exceeding 100, one cent.

SEC. IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Inspector shall give bond and security to the Mayor, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and that said Inspector keep a regular account of all Salt by him inspected, and full return thereof make, at the close of every year, to the Auditors appointed to settle the City Accounts, designating the names of the manufacturers or owners, and the quantity and quality thereof.

SEC. V. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, after the publication of this Ordinance, shall be found selling, or offering for sale, Salt in barrels, not duly inspected, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, they shall forfeit and pay Fifty Cents for every barrel so sold or offered for sale, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City of Pittsburgh, in the manner that debts of the same amount are now recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, the third day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres't. Com. Council.

ATTEST—EDW. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Pres't. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Select Council.*

Jan. 7, 1825—3t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 23—tf

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

THE PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12-16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

POSTSCRIPT!

STOP THE TANNER!

IN the Gazette of last week, I offered a reward for apprehending *Amos Hutchins*, who broke Jail on the morning of the 30th ult. By the papers which he left behind him, I have since discovered that he also goes by the name of

ASA HATCH.

He had several papers recommending him by that name as a Tanner and Currier, one of which was dated in New-York, and another in Cincinnati. $10 reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge him in any Jail within 100 miles of this city, and forward me the information.

Samuel Hubley,
Jailer.

Jan. 7, 1825.—3t.

Poetry.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

AN EPISODE,

Inscribed to Miss ——, on reading her Poetry, published in the Gazette, of Friday, the 14th inst.

Stay not thy lyre, fair maid! the theme prolong,
That faultless sighs in thy harmonious song.
Sing of the feelings budding in the heart,
In its young spring, when all its blossoms start;
Pour out thy soul in the impassioned lay,
And form bright rainbows in its pearly spray;
Paint the gay images of love and truth,
And know none other in thy gentle youth.
Scan not those features, which, in riper years,
Still mock our visions fled, our present tears;
But taste the pleasures infant Fancy yields,
Nor seek for lovelier flowers or fairer fields.
She leads, in youth, where blooming parterres grow—
Beyond these precincts all is winter's snow.
She offers all the rapture life can give,
And makes us live to wish, and wish to live.

Take from the mind this active power of her's,
And chain it down to fact, as fast occurs,—
Fastened to earth, how tedious were dull time,
That lingers now, though chased by Fancy's chime!
Where then our hopes, on better worlds that rest,
Our hopes to be, our prospects to be blest!

Strike then, again, that plaintive lyre of thine,
Thou favored vot'ress at Erato's shrine.
The theme of youth, the theme of love renew,
And sprinkle all its joys with Fancy's dew.
Teach maids to love and mankind to adore,
For what can those ask less, or these do more?
Be thou the Sappho of this tuneless age,
And "live immortal in the deathless page."
Make me thy Phaon. In some happy isle,
Let us in song the ling'ring hours beguile;
Kiss the gay goblet crown'd with rosy wine,
And weave our arbor with the cluster'd vine.
There sit, on some lone hill or rocky coast,
And stray to that bright star we love the most.
There sit and sing till time's last sand is run,
And end in joy the life that love begun.

AN ADMIRER OF HER GENIUS.

SONG.

Written for the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston, and sung by Mr. Brown, of Bridgewater.

The *Pilgrim Fathers*—where are they?
The waves that brought them o'er,
Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray,
As they break along the shore;
Still roll in the bay, as they rolled that day,
When the *May-Flower* moored below,
When the sea around was black with storms,
And white the shore with snow.
Chorus—Still roll in the bay, as they rolled that day, &c.

The mists that wrapped the Pilgrim's sleep,
Still brood upon the tide;
And his rocks yet keep their watch by the deep,
To stay its waves of pride.
But the snow-white sail, that he gave to the gale
When the heavens looked dark, is gone;—
As an angel's wing, through an opening cloud,
Is seen, and then withdrawn.
Chorus—It is gone from the bay, where it spread that day, &c.

The Pilgrim exile—sainted name!
The hill, whose icy brow
Rejoiced, when he came, in the morning's flame,
In the morning's flame burns now,
And the moon's cold light, as it lay that night
On the hill-side and the sea,
Still lies where he laid his houseless head;—
But the Pilgrim—where is he?
Chorus—He is not in the bay, as he was that day, &c.

The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest.
When Summer 's throned on high,
And the world's warm breast is in verdure drest,
Go, stand on the hill where they lie.
The earliest ray of the golden day,
On that hallow'd spot is cast;
And the evening's sun, when his race is run,
Looks kindly on that spot last.
Chorus—Not such was the ray that he shed that day, &c.

The Pilgrim *spirit* has not fled;
It walks in noon's broad light;
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead,
With the holy stars, by night.
It watches the bed of the brave who have bled,
And shall guard this ice-bound shore, [lay,
Till the waves of the bay, where the *May-Flower*
Shall foam and freeze no more.
Chorus—It watches the bed of the brave who have bled, &c.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Misses M'Arthur,

Respectfully announce that they have opened a

Boarding and Day School,

In Third Street, between Market & Wood.

THEY trust they may be found successful in their endeavors to promote the moral, literary, and general improvement of the Young Ladies committed to their care. Their system of instruction comprehends all that is necessary in a polite and useful education, and their plans are such as are most approved and adopted in the first establishments of a similar kind in Europe.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—3t*

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Byrne,

Jan. 7, 1825—3t. *Dyer, Pittsburgh.*

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The New Steam Boat,

WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next, and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants, or to
A. Way & Co.

ALSO---The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,

CAPT. SCOTT,

Will leave this place about the 10th of March next.

For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New-Orleans,)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

INDIANA,

Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart.

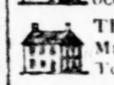
THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Young.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Pride.

TWO FRAME HOUSES, in Front street, between Grant street and Cherry Alley, now occupied by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Freeman.

The STORE & DWELLING in Wood street, between Second and Third Sts now occupied by Messrs R. & J. Towne

THE BRICK HOUSE in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, now occupied by Mr. Spencer.



THE BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Spencer's, now occupied by Mr. Todd.

AN OUT LOT, of about 10 Acres, near to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

A FARM, of about 100 Acres, On Coal-Hill, near to Birmingham, now in the tenure of Mr. Brock. Possession given on the 1st of April.

For terms apply to Mr Cochran, at the store of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, or to

George Poe, Jr.

January 14, 1825.—tf.

The Commanding Officer

OF THE ARSENAL, near Pittsburgh, wishes to contract for

1500 Musket Stocks, and
750 Rifle Stocks,

Of Black Walnut, and sawed to pattern, to be delivered by the last of March next: 500 of the former to be seasoned, if convenient. He will receive Proposals, in writing, for the above, till the 31st instant.

Jan. 14—3t.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.

January 3d, 1825.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a Dividend of *Three per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 12th instant.

Alex Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer.

Jan. 14—3t.

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John Vandivender,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of said city, Laborer.
Isaac Shunk,
Of Pitt township, Gunsmith.
Matthew Rankin,
Of Washington county, Farmer.

Jan. 14, 1825.—3t.s.x.

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BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty Sts. with rooms convenient for a small family and a School. Inquire at this office.

December 10.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

Maynard & Noyes'

INK POWDER

AND

LIQUID INK.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr. John Fisk, Clerk of Superior Court and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.

I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use.

JOHN FISK.

Middletown, Dec. 30, 1823.

U. S Armory, Springfield, Oct. 21, 1823.

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W. F. WOLCOTT.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes.

Gentlemen,—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing.

O. CARR, Cashier.

April 10, 1824.

I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink

ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office.

Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes*, Chemists and Druggists, 59 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.

The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. ANDERSON & CO.

Who are authorized to warrant it.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—5t

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 eoly.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth; and that the said Court have appointed the 7th day of February next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James J. Neel,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.

January 14, 1825.—3t*.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Dorrington Pennington,
Now of Wilkins township, Farmer.

Jan. 14—3t n n

TO MY CREDITORS.

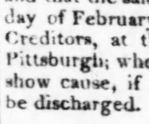
TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that said court have appointed Monday, the seventh day of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend.

JEREMIAH CROWLY,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

January 14—3t.

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Plum township, near Turtle Creek,



An old RED COW, marked with the letters D. W. on her right horn, and having some white on her breast, bag, and near the end of her tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John King.

Jan. 14, 1825—3t.*

RICH'D. B. BARKER

AND

ROB'T. WATSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE their Office in Market street, between Front and Second streets. They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.

Dec. 24.—3am.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Little,
Saddler, Corner of Market and Water Streets.

December 24—t1F

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO.—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Baps, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

An Ordinance

Providing for the Inspection of Salt.

SECTION I. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That an Inspector of Salt shall be yearly elected, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, injoint meeting assembled, on the day appointed by law for the election of Mayor.

SEC. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of said Inspector to inspect and examine all Salt, in barrels, exposed in this city for sale, and mark the quality, 1st, 2d, &c. &c.; and that said Inspector be furnished with a Brand, and all other instruments appertaining to his office, at the expense of the city, all of which instruments, in case of his death, resignation, or removal from office, are to be delivered over to his successor in office or the Mayor of the city.

SEC. III. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the compensation of said Inspector shall be as follows: for every barrel of Salt, not exceeding 50, marked, branded, and inspected, he shall receive two cents; for every barrel exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100, he shall receive one and one half cent, and for every barrel exceeding 100, one cent.

SEC. IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Inspector shall give bond and security to the Mayor, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and that said Inspector keep a regular account of all Salt by him inspected, and full return thereof make, at the close of every year, to the Auditors appointed to settle the City Accounts, designating the names of the manufacturers or owners, and the quantity and quality thereof.

SEC. V. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, after the publication of this Ordinance, shall be found selling, or offering for sale, Salt in barrels, not duly inspected, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, they shall forfeit and pay Fifty Cents for every barrel so sold or offered for sale, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City of Pittsburgh, in the manner that debts of the same amount are now recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, the third day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

ATTEST—EDW. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Select Council.*

Jan. 7, 1825—3t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

THE PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12-16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Template Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Spandles, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

POSTSCRIPT!

STOP THE TANNER!

IN the Gazette of last week, I offered a reward for apprehending *Amos Hutchins*, who broke Jail on the morning of the 30th ult. By the papers which he left behind him, I have since discovered that he also goes by the name of

ASA HATCH.

He had several papers recommending him by that name as a Tanner and Currier, one of which was dated in New-York, and another in Cincinnati. $10 reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge him in any Jail within 100 miles of this city, and forward me the information.

Samuel Hubley,

Jan. 7, 1825.—3t.